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A four centuries long tradition of pint-pulling



Obermögersheim near Wassertrüdingen is a small Frankish village with ancient farm buildings and narrow village streets. If it were not that modern farm machinery could be seen here and there a visitor might think that he had fallen upon a place where time stood still.

"Where does Mrs Bickel live? " The old farmer quickly approaches the car full of curiosity. "The woman from the brewery? It would be best to go back to Unterschwaningen. The last house on the right is where Mina lives."

The car arrives at the bumpy courtyard of the time-honoured property. In two seconds Mina Bickel is standing at the house door. She is a 70-year-old woman, slight, she is wearing a black kerchief over her grey hair, dark clothes, an apron and is a little embarrassed. She is the oldest brewer in the Federal Republic.

The Bickel family was awarded the right to brew beer on 22 April 1646. Mina Bickel brews in a year as much as 100 hectolitres. But she sells her produce only in her own pub, a tradition that has always prevailed. The beer is stronger than that usually sold in pubs, 13 to 14 percent proof.

Mrs Bickel said: "If it is stronger I would be in trouble with the law, and I would also be in trouble if it were weaker."

When she serves up the stronger beer in her pub don't things get a little out of hand? Mrs Bickel shakes her head in denial. "No, that is not how it is. When we have had a few drinks here we always sing. We do a lot of singing here."

Since she was fifteen the owner of the pub has brewed beer in her small brewery. Her father was once very ill and he said to his daughter: "Now you will have to do the brewing. You can manage it, can't you? "

And so things went for years. The young girl became a woman. What with her work in the pub and sitting beside her brewing vats Mina Bickel never got round to marrying.

There are many regulars who come to her pub. The marksmen know what a treasure they have in their landlady. Only the most stout hearted of marksmen can tolerate such a set up as this. In the pub a table is placed at an angle and the shots go through a narrow doorway into the landlady's bedroom and from there they passed through a hatch into the kitchen where the targets are set up on the wall. The bullets fly literally over the tops of the kettles and pots.

It is even said that the landlady once went to bed and slept deeply while the shots were buzzing through her bedroom.

At the moment Mina Bickel is considering whether she should raise the price of beer. "I think I shall have to," she said sadly.

The French government owes her exactly 1,744 gulders. This is how the strange debt was run up: in 1806 officers and troops of Napoleon's army stayed and ate for months at the Zur Sonne Inn in Obermögersheim. Their bills are preserved in a neat document but the fine gentlemen never did pay.

The French state has announced its readiness to pay the debts run up by its most famous emperor. Mina Bickel could put in a claim and others have already done so.

(Hannoversche Presse, 9 January 1970)



Mina Bickel, this country's oldest brewer (Photo: [illegible]

Auctioned inn

Hotel *Zum Riesen* in Miltenbe[illegible] the Main, which claims to be [illegible] oldest German inn still operating wi[illegible] auctioned on 3 March this year. [illegible] *Riesen* is mentioned in documents da[illegible] back to 1411.

Among the historic anecdotes conn[illegible]ed with the inn there is one that says [illegible] in 1590 when the inn was rebuilt [illegible] local magistrate presented the innke[illegible] with the trunks of one hundred o[illegible] since the inn had been the resting plac[illegible] princes.

The modern *Zum Riesen* has a rest[illegible]rant and guests rooms with 20 beds.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 January 19

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

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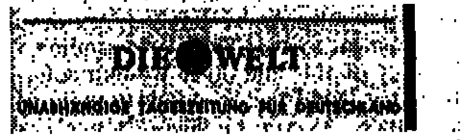
The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 10 February 1970
Ninth Year - No. 409 - By air

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Willy Brandt revitalises Bonn-Paris entente



Franco-Federal Republic relations blossomed in a political spring that was followed by a colder spell in which the buds of friendship were covered in hoar frost.

Hardly had Konrad Adenauer handed over to his immediate successor than Charles de Gaulle grimly referred to the 1963 friendship pact in terms of roses and young girls whose beauty quickly fades.

Following the first contact with Ludwig Erhard in 1964, celebrated in both Paris and Bonn as a fresh start, relations began that same autumn to cool off.

When Kurt Georg Kiesinger and the Grand Coalition replaced the luckless Dr Erhard in December 1966 the changeover in Bonn came just in time to pave the way for the long-overdue fresh start.

Once again a new Chancellor, a reputed friend of France too, was praised in Paris for his good intentions. His government policy statement had found favour with the General and the French President declared his country's readiness to reactivate political cooperation along the lines of Bonn's new policy towards the Eastern Bloc.

Following 21 August 1968 the General then curtly accused Dr Kiesinger and Foreign Minister Willy Brandt of contributing towards the Czech catastrophe with their Eastern policy.

When President Pompidou visited Bonn for consulations at the height of the Bundestag election campaign his opposite numbers no longer represented a government capable of decision-making.

M. Pompidou nonetheless used the opportunity to make a definite allusion in a speech to Foreign Minister Brandt alongside Chancellor Kiesinger, who was still in office, as a future partner. He was later to congratulate himself for having had the idea.

Exemplary cooperation, which has now replaced what was originally to be preferential treatment, is intended to further European integration in the West and rapprochement with the East.

Both goals are being pursued as though they complement each other and can be achieved by means of the same basic approach. It remains to be seen whether they can really be reconciled with one another.

As late as 1967 General de Gaulle publicly declared that a high degree of concentration of forces in Western Europe leading to joint political moves and joint defence including Britain might prove a hindrance to detente and cooperation with Eastern Europe.

Since summer 1968 Paris has realised that prospects of an all-European settlement of differences aimed at overcoming the division of the Continent into two blocs are poorer than General de Gaulle had imagined.

The French government has noted a hardening of the Soviet regime within and without. It reckons on the Soviet leadership aiming at consolidating its outward show of power in Central and Eastern Europe and negotiating consent to the status quo.

France accordingly feels that the time is not yet ripe for negotiations and that this is decidedly not the right moment for a European conference that would mainly be a propaganda show. Paris consequently remains none too well-disposed towards Soviet pressure for a conference of this kind.

At the last round of consultations, held in Paris, the two countries did at least agree that the countries of Western Europe can only defend their security interests in the face of the Soviet Union by means of a joint negotiating position and joint forces with the United States. On this point France's outlook coincides with this country's.

Chancellor Brandt has emphasised that France supports his government's fresh initiative in policy towards the Eastern Bloc. President Pompidou has expressly said so. What might be called France's Rapallo complex is a thing of the past, at least as far as the government is concerned.

Unconditional support for the new Eastern policy is based on Willy Brandt's assurance that the Federal government views firm alliance with its partners in Western Europe and cooperation within the Common Market to be the inalienable fundament of its foreign policy.

For the time being the question of British entry into the European Economic Community has not resulted in renewed differences of opinion between Paris and Bonn.

On this issue relations between the six members of the EEC will prove of the greatest importance. In Paris Herr Brandt was not only at pains to outline the perspectives, limits and goals of his policy on Eastern Europe in order to appease French misgivings.

The Chancellor also made it clear that renewal of the Bonn-Paris entente is not of an exclusive nature and must extend to the remaining four members of the Six too, if only so as not to give rise to further mistrust.

This is a sensible approach. It can but be hoped that France will adopt it in the same spirit.

Lothar Ruehl

(DIE WELT, 2 February 1970)

IN THIS ISSUE



In the presence of Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev (left) and Federal Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller (right) the agreement of deliveries of Soviet gas to this country and a credit agreement were signed on 1 February in Essen. Starting in 1973 an initial 500 million cubic metres of Siberian natural gas a year are to be supplied. This amount is later to increase to 3,000 million cubic metres per annum. Over a period of twenty years a total of 52,000 million cubic metres of natural gas worth 2,500 million Marks are to be delivered to Ruhrgas of Essen. In exchange Mannesmann and Thyssen's pipeline division are to supply the Soviet Union with 1.2 million tons of large-diameter pipeline. A Federal Republic banking consortium headed by Deutsche Bank is to finance the project. (See article below.)

(Photo: dpa)

Gas and pipeline agreement signed

Soviet pipeline purchases in this country are bound to create a stir. After negotiation of the most serious hurdles in months of talks the agreement was finally signed on 1 February in Essen.

Industrialists, technicains and bankers feel the worst is now over. After endless negotiation of mutual deliveries and credit conditions favourable to the Russians the men concerned no longer feel that the amount involved is anything to write home about.

But politically interested members of the general public will realise for the first time what an uncommon volume of commerce has suddenly occupied the blank spaces between this country and the Soviet Union. The surprise will be even greater for public opinion elsewhere in the West.

Stopped short in their everyday political tracks, many people abroad will be wondering whether behind the accustomed facade of controversy between the Soviet Union and this country something revolutionary might not suddenly be occuring.

This is not the case. No one has been caught napping.

Despite the enormous amount of business involved and the handshake between Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Schiller and Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev the same old political reality of troublesome stumbling blocks between Moscow and Bonn remains. Agreement in Essen is not a political signal.

Talk of a new Rapallo will not come to an end so swiftly, though. This hackneyed view of the uncertainties of relations between this country and the Soviet Union is a hardy evergreen, and not only because it is so easy to resurrect.

Bonn will have its work cut out dissuading doubters who suspect political motives behind the natural gas deal that do not exist, sad to say. By playing the deal down Bonn is unwittingly making a psycho-political reality out of a speculative worry for which there is no genuine basis.

It is not as though Bonn is not pleased with the deal. It is delighted. Political observers and advisers were present at every stage of the negotiations but there is no political wrapper.

Of late relations between Bonn and Moscow or Bonn and the Eastern Bloc have, if anything, worsened. Poland, for instance, is not at present enthusiastic about the idea of economic quantity developing into political quality in the near future.

It need hardly be said that Foreign Office aide Egon Bahr's mission to Moscow has not been made one jot easier by the agreement in Essen. He will have no easier time of it in the Soviet capital. But this does not deprive the natural gas deal of its special significance and own value.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 2 February 1970)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

European Security Conference – to be or not to be?



For some time the Soviet government has assured all and sundry that the time is ripe for a European security conference. This view, voiced last autumn, was reiterated this January in an official declaration by the Moscow Foreign Ministry.

Presumably the time is now even riper than it was claimed to be in a *Pravda* article of last November. The time is, of course, always ripe – to the extent that security is always a topical subject regardless whether one already has it or is still on the lookout.

The prospects of the security conference, on the other hand, are by no means so rosy as to warrant hopes of success being on the cards. Not even the essential preliminaries have been brought to a successful conclusion, as Moscow well knows.

Everyone feels he knows what security is. Despite any number of declarations, memoranda, speeches and talks, though, we are still pretty much in the dark as to how to bring it about.

In August 1969 *Pravda* wrote that the aim of the conference was to prepare a conference on collective security in Europe. Collective security, it will be remembered, is an old friend from diplomacy between the wars.

Negotiating collective security for an entire continent proved impossible then. It would obviously be a far tougher nut to crack now, with the "results of the Second World War," the socialist camp, the Iron Curtain and divided Germany.

In 1966 when the first communist call for a security conference was heard at Bucharest it looked as though the German Question was to be the heart of the matter. At Budapest in March 1969 the Warsaw Pact states proposed the conference idea to Europe in a changed and more urgent form, but still basically aimed at Germany.

Then the worm turned. In Prague at the beginning of last November the Warsaw Pact countries, led by the Soviet Union, reduced and specified the topics to be discussed at the conference.

There are to be two: security through renunciation of the use or threat of force and expansion of economic and scientific and technical links with the aim of furthering political cooperation between all European countries.

The two can be lumped together but basically they represent two entirely separate conferences to be held as one. The second topic is relatively easy to deal with provided everyone is serious and free to arrange exchanges with any of the others with whom trade and technological cooperation are considered desirable.

All-European enterprises can be agreed too – oil pipelines and the like, as was later suggested by *Pravda*. There should be no special difficulty in arranging a conference of this kind, even though not every country is keen on showing its hand in public.

It is the combination with renunciation of force that has prevented preparations for the conference from making headway. Renunciation of the use of force in Europe is not the same for the Soviet Union as it is for, say, Switzerland. It is a matter of size and commitments.

Ought a close mesh of bilateral treaties to be woven on a broader European frame-work? Or ought an all-round European agreement outlawing the use of force to be negotiated? Are there any intentions of setting up a supreme authority alongside the United Nations, whose task is also to examine and control developments tending towards violence?

It can already be seen how all these matters interlock. Moscow does not make the security conference dependent on the outcome of the negotiations with Bonn on renunciation of the use of force, Ulbricht is demonstratively waiting for the outcome of the Moscow-Bonn talks before entering into negotiations with this country and Bonn links prior normalisation of relations with the GDR with a security conference worth holding as the conference would otherwise have to deal with too much political dynamite.

Yet while the remainder wait and wait for the initiators of the conference idea to clarify matters they themselves appear continually to beholding discussions on the subject, which can only mean that not even they are thoroughly thougt over everything.

The Yugoslavs also attended a recent gathering of this kind and as attentive observers in the interest of non-alignment among communist countries too they revealed that there had been talk of a conference of European peoples, whatever that may mean.

Perhaps a preparatory conference of Parties from European countries, though surely not all, is intended, maybe nothing more than a further communist preparation for the grand security gathering. At all events it would seem to indicate that the Soviet Union is no longer convinced of the accuracy of its assessment of ripeness. Something can be visualised by way of a security conference even with the two topics combined but vague suppositions are not enough. All that can be said with any certainty is that both German states will take part.

Yet does everyone mean the same by force in an age when it can also take the form of subversion and underground activities? Preparations for negotiations on collective security must be made altogether differently in a continent that is not a collective. *Maxim Fackler*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 28 January 1970)

EEC unity gets off to a good start

Since the end of January the six EEC countries have been on the way to economic and monetary union, a common market in which, in a few years' time, member-countries will have a common currency and trade, economic and monetary policy will be controlled by Brussels.

Since 25 January one Common Market country not only has the right to intervene in another's trade and economic policy; the Six have agreed that their currently national economic policies must soon be directed towards common economic policy targets.

Warning shots are to be fired should annual increases in prices, unemployed or balance-of-payments surpluses between 1971 and 1975 reach a level at which the EEC as a whole is in danger.

The Brussels EEC Commission has to submit by autumn proposals for the levels at which the alarm is to be sounded. This will prove no easy task, particularly as the Six, agreed though they may be to planning targets, are far from agreed as to what these targets should be.

Though disputes can be expected this autumn when the figures are at stake, but prior consultation on important trade and economic decisions among the Six could help to defuse the situation.

Prior consultation, agreed on 27 January, gives member-countries the right to intervene in decisions taken by the others that affect prices, imports or the employment situation of the community as a whole.

This may not be much, since the individual countries still have the final say. But it is a start.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 28 January 1970)

Scheel invite from President Talhouni

Jordan Premier Talhouni has invited Foreign Minister Scheel of this country to pay Jordan an official visit. The date has yet to be fixed.

Talhouni's visit to this country came to an end on 29 January with the signature of a capital assistance and aviation agreement to the value of 25 million Marks.

In talks with the Foreign Minister the Jordanian Premier wished that more Jordanian workers were allowed to work in this country and expressed the hope that more in the way of humanitarian aid might be done for refugees in Jordan.

(DIE WELT, 30 January 1970)

Moscow-Peking smoke screen

Are Moscow and Peking waging a war of nerves that is misleading world opinion or is there a serious danger that the world is underestimating the Sino-Soviet conflict and may one day be surprised by news of the outbreak of war in the Far East?

For the first time since the Second World War even old hands at observing the Sino-Soviet scene are at a loss for the answer.

The Peking government is at present pursuing Stalin's policy prior to the war with Hitler. It is negotiating with the Soviet Union, looking out for allies in the West and, having learnt Stalin's bitter lesson, preparing at the same time for a Soviet attack.

Preparations are taking place at two levels. On the one hand everyone fit to fight is being mobilised for so-called people's war – and in Red China's case this means more than the entire population of the Soviet Union. On the other Peking is unerringly progressing towards becoming a nuclear power.

This is the bone of contention. A third superpower does not suit the present nuclear great powers. It would bring to naught all the international political arrangements the United States and the Soviet Union are making.

Nothing can be done about 1,000 million Chinese armed with the same insane weapons as their ideological opponents in Moscow and Washington. Were it possible to eliminate this prospectively insoluble problem by means of a preventive war, a pretext could easily be found. But time is working in China's favour and therein lies the danger.

Barbara Lipstein

(Kieler Nachrichten, 29 January 1970)

Bonn and the Middle East

Jordan Premier Talhouni's official v… to Bonn and the intensification … cooperation between Bonn and Amm… particularly economic, are of value to … Federal government as a demonstra… gesture for consumption by Arab opini…

Three years ago King Hussein bol… went it alone and re-established diplo… tic relations with Bonn, breaking … boycott of this country by ten memb… of the Arab League.

Since then the consequences of … Middle East conflict, particularly … fortunate for Jordan, have reduced … man's freedom of manoeuvre in forei… policy and it can be assumed that … present visit is no longer entirely … Jordan's doing. It will also be in … interest of other Arab countries.

Vehement as ever, Syria is demandin… boycott of this and other Western cou… tries that lend Israel economic or milita… assistance. As yet President Nasser … had no comment to make to the Eco… mic Council of the Arab League in Ca…

Presumably the boycott is Syria's … rather than Egypt's.

Jordan and this country are interes… in a peaceful solution to the Middle Ea… conflict, a basis for which exists in … form of the November 1967 Unit… Nations resolution.

Chancellor Willy Brandt's reiteration … this country's firm resolve not to supp… armaments to international hot spo… contrasts with the attitude of the B… Four, who may be trying to mediate … the Middle East but are all involved in … new round of comprehensive arms de… liveries.

The political and economic potential … this country is, of course, too slight … allow Bonn to enter the Middle Easte… scene as a peacemaker but it sho… suffice for a clear definition and ma… tenance of Bonn's role as a strict neutr…

Even in Arab countries it is no long… necessary to explain why this country … its policy towards the Middle East is no… in a position to disregard the vital … terests of the Israeli people.

This, however, must not take the for… of one sided partiality in a multi-stratu… conflict that has led to Soviet penetratio… of the Mediterranean and thus necessari… to a worsening of Europe's strateg… position.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 29 January 1970)

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PUBLISHER: Friedrich Reinecke
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Eberhard Wagner
ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Otto Heinz
EDITOR: Alexander Anthony
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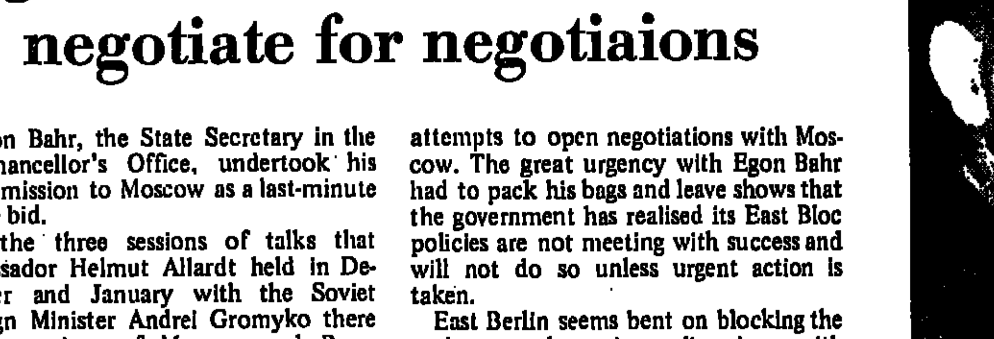
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■ DIPLOMACY



Egon Bahr flies to Moscow to negotiate for negotiaions

Egon Bahr, the State Secretary in the Chancellor's Office, undertook his hasty mission to Moscow as a last-minute rescue bid.

In the three sessions of talks that ambassador Helmut Allardt held in December and January with the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko there were no signs of Moscow and Bonn coming quickly to friendly terms.

Rather, Gromyko explained, without going into great detail on political niceties, how Moscow sees the broad sweep of development on the European continent.

As a diplomat Allardt found there was little he could say in reply. Egon Bahr is a different kettle of fish. He has been Willy Brandt's right-hand-man and trusted confidante since 1960. He is the kind of negotiator who will be far readier to come to terms with such wider perspectives.

At the end of this exchange of ideas, however, both sides must be clear in their own minds whether there is any sense in opening discussions.

Bahr's trip to Russia is further proof of how earnest Chancellor Brandt is in his attempts to open negotiations with Moscow. The great urgency with Egon Bahr had to pack his bags and leave shows that the government has realised its East Bloc policies are not meeting with success and will not do so unless urgent action is taken.

East Berlin seems bent on blocking the path towards serious dicussions with Bonn. For as long as there are no talks with Russian government Walter Ulbricht has an easy task of cowering behind the back of his big brothers in Moscow.

Even the Poles who seem keenest of all for a *tête-à-tête* with this country's government are finding it hard to settle matters at the moment.

A resumption of diplomatic relations between Warsaw and Bonn, which the Federal Republic government must demand as recognition of their acceptance of the Oder-Neisse Line, would be thwarted by the East Berlin government with certainty if Bonn came to an agreement with Poland and no other East Bloc country.

Officially it is expressed in terms stating that Egon Bahr has been sent to Moscow to show how keen the Bonn government is to open negotiations.

But communist officials will not take it as a yardstick for the seriousness of Bonn's intent how high ranking the men are who are sent to discuss the situation with them.

If these attempts to sound out the situation should lead to actual negotiations, and it seems that the negotiations will lead to a measure of success in Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin, there will be demands for great concessions. Whether and how far the Bonn government is prepared to go along with this is still shrouded in irritating mystery. Since, at Herbert Wehner's behest, it was decided to throw caution to the winds with regard to the CDU/CSU it appears that the government has fallen between two stools.



Egon Bahr (left) being welcomed by Ambassador Helmut Allardt at Moscow airport
(Photo: dpa)

On the one hand the SPD/FDP government would like to entice the communist East to enter into negotiations by giving the impression of extreme flexibility. On the other hand the Brandt-Scheel government is aware that indealings with the East a hard exterior is essential and it is wary of letting more than the cat's head out of the bag.

It is only in this light that the juggling with terms that government representatives have performed recently to an amazed public can be explained.

In his report on the State of the Nation Chancellor Brandt assured us once again: "for us international recognition of the GDR is out of the question". Herbert Wehner, however, in an interview with *Der Spiegel* answered the question whether under certain circumstances the question of international recognition could be placed in a new light with an unqualified Yes.

How these two utterances can possibly signify complete agreement and understanding between Brandt and Wehner is incomprehensible to the normal individual.

Conrad Ahlers, as government spokesman, the man who is closest to the thought of senior government officials, has taken pains to unravel the Gordian Knot. He failed.

From what has been said it is hard to avoid the impression that the government is moving step by step nearer to recognition of the GDR. This decision is not intendet to be a capitulation but a move by the government to get something in return from the other side. They want special relations between the two states which will prevent a further alienation of the two halves of Germany.

This is the difficulty against which the Opposition has come up in its rather aimless struggle against government policy.

Egon Bahr who is now on the way to Moscow on Willy Brandt's behalf has said in the past few days that on the other side of the Iron Curtain senior officials do not want Bonn to recognise the GDR. In fact in the eyes of the Eastern Bloc countries recognition of the GDR would be complete capitulation on Bonn's part and this is exactly what the central government cannot allow. *Wolfgang Wagner*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 January 1970)

Chancellor Brandt's travel schedule

Chancellor Brandt has announced that he will probably be paying President Nixon and Washington an official visit early in April.

The Chancellor is to visit Premier Wilson in London on 3 and 4 March.

Herr Brandt is thus continuing the round of consultations desired by the West, particularly in view of the Federal government's policy on Germany and the Eastern Bloc.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 January 1970)

Foreign policy must take social requirements into account

The relationship of Washington to Cuba and Vietnam and the change in the ties between Prague of Czechoslovakia in the autumn of 1968 have shown that new elements are involved today in the feelings of one State towards another.

If foreign policy is not to be power politics in classic style it must be based on a deep understanding of the social conditions in other countries.

In the United States of America people comprehended completely that the victory of Fidel Castro in Cuba was responsible for a forced change in the social climate.

The revolution in Cuba need not have led to Communism. Castro was forced to take this line since American foreign policy did not allow for the fact that on the island a social process was under way that was not in itself irrevocably destined to lead to a hostile policy towards the United States.

The same applies to Vietnam, where the American public again fails to comprehend that powerful forces are at work for democratic and liberal changes to the social structure and to abolish inherited hierarchies.

The situation only became a bungle when Washington, acting on the assurances of the Pentagon, thought that the change of power in Vietnam could be influenced by sending in troops and arms.

The net result of this was that in part the Vietnamese people shied away from the Americans and adopted a tendency towards Communism.

In the days of the Prague spring the overriding opinion was that even in Moscow there was a good deal of understanding for the situation in Czechoslovakia.

Novotny's position was no longer tenable and his fall could make way for a new style in Czech society.

It was even considered that Dubcek's reform programme was tolerable to the Soviet way of thinking. It in no way threatened unity in the Communist camp, whereas the 1956 Hungarian Revolution had loudly proclaimed a secession from the Warsaw Pact as its intention.

The brutal attack on the Czech people was a retrogression to the old, brutal foreign policy of coercion devoid of any understanding for the feelings of the people in the country involved, who were demanding a change to their social system, a change for which the time was indisputably ripe.

If the Brandt-Scheel government is to be regarded as a cabinet of international reforms (with some stress on assuming revolutionary tendencies in an evolutionary process) it is willing to take its leads from the changing situation in other countries and incorporate them in its foreign policy among other things.

Parliamentary State Secretary to the Foreign Office Rolf Dahrendorf said during the course of the last NATO meeting in Brussels what direction the Ministry's concepts were aiming.

He said at the time that peace depended on the conversion of State-based foreign policies to ones that took as their basis the needs and requirements of the social structure in the countries in question.

Dahrendorf is prepared to include in his estimates the relationships of third parties to the German Democratic Republic, since developing countries has a far different relationship to the Federal Republic, for example, than that between neighbouring countries such as France or England.

The Bonn government is quite prepared according to Dahrendorf to listen to advice that has not yet been included in the foreign policies it has formulated.

He spoke expressly of the preparedness of the Foreign Office to conform to this new modus operandi. Dahrendorf hopes that this new concept of relations to other countries can gain ground in the Federal Republic faster than in other countries.

Training diplomats is, in his opinion, a very important aspect of this work. A corresponding plan, specifically aimed at foreign cultural policy, is to be published later this year.

When prime ministers of various countries meet nowadays they talk about questions of technological cooperation and student unrest with equal ease. The conclusion Dahrendorf draws from this is that the various things that go to make up the world around should be viewed as a whole.

The example he postulates is cooperation on the peaceful use of atomic energy, the problem of water pollution, clean air, town and country planning, crime, questions of minority groups and young people in revolt. All in all this amounts to the concept of 'society' as it is today in its positive and negative sense.

Dahrendorf ventured to surmise that within five years there will be no international conferences at which such questions are not raised.

At the forthcoming talks between Georges Pompidou and Willy Brandt the items will be on the agenda.

Many matters previously confined to domestic policies will be discussed on an international level.

For this country it is natural that 'foreign policy' signifies pushing through the interests of the Federal Republic. But it is quite feasible that we will subject our own interests to the greater international good. Nevertheless we can nowadays pursue our own ends without falling suspect of being nationalistic. *Georg Gusmann*

(Handelsblatt, 28 January 1970)



■ THE SERVICES

Armed forces must keep pace with the times

First results can be seen from the great stock-taking of the armed forces. In speaking with unit commanders of all ranks Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt not only gained direct contact with the troops but also introduced some calm into the units.

The Army has lacked for far too long a word of explanation from and the personal influence of its politically responsible commander-in-chief. Helmut Schmidt's example shows that the army general staff's comprehensive and controversial study on inner leadership need never have been made. For the first time the armed forces have in one figure a Defence Minister and an Army Minister.

They will still need him as the real crisis of the new Army is yet to come. Its causes do not lie in German history nor in the character of individual generals, in the sphere of military tradition or in inner leadership, but on the borders of international politics and the economics of armament.



The existential problem of the armed forces is more of a mathematical than a psychological nature. The new Minister is trying to prepare the Army for the large-scale revision of armed forces policy that has become inescapable.

It will be characterisd by savings and cuts at home and by arms limitation and the relativisation of contributions to military alliances in the international sphere.

The new realities with which armed forces policy in this country will have to reckon in the seventies now question the conception and the structure of this country's defence contributions. The situation is characterised by the rapid increase in the costs of weapon development and re-quipping armies, by the increased political tendency in North America to reduce the strength of American troops in Europe and by the priority placed on a global security partnership, between the United States and the Soviet Union to limit strategic arms and the risk of conflict. Military alliances will then act as instruments of armament control.

Armed forces leadership must prepare itself for solutions that will not be altogether favourable. The latitude of options is narrow. On the one hand a reduction in the numbers of this country's Army would provoke an escalation of American troop withdrawals. On the other hand the present total of 460,000 men, a figure that Schmidt wishes to maintain, will not possibly alter after 1971 because of an acute shortage of officers.

General Stangl has once again quoted the figures. 55 per cent of officer candidates in the professional Army and fifty per cent in the conscripted Army are lacking.

The situation is similar in mid-term budgetary planning. The extent of armament plans must be reduced. The five large-scale rearmament projects — a new fighter plane, rocket-bearing frigates, an army helicopter fleet, a new anti-aircraft tank and a new battle tank — would cost more money than can be raised in the next five budgets. Reductions will be inevitable.

If the armed Forces are to pass their test and accommodate themselves to new realities, the first necessity will be rational thinking, rational organisation and rational planning.

The commanders of the three branches of the armed forces will need to be strengthened if competence, function and responsibility are to coincide.

But the new Minister will grant them only a limited independence for the sake of central control and effective comprehensive planning. Talk of a dissolution of the armed forces will become loud in future. De Maiziere, Inspector General of the Armed Forces, enjoys the unlimited confidence of the Minister as an adviser in not only militiary questions but also in issues concerning armed forces policy. Helmut Schmidt distrusts the particularism of the branches of the armed forces.

Making the three general staffs independent of the Defence Ministry by changing them into separate commands, as the Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists recommended, would be contrary to Schmidt's political aim of creating strong leadership with a central planning body and strenthening the Minister's power to command the armed forces.

The precedence given to military commands above administrative orders, and the autonomy of the Army in face of civil armed forces administration should obviously make the organisation not only more efficient but also cheaper to run.

For the first time there is a prospect of a general revision of the whole organisation. The Army cannot be reorganised without a simplification and savings in administration. This view seems to be gaining ground among the political leadership of the Ministry.

Lothar Ruehl

(DIE WELT, 26 January 1970)

Young officers give their view of the modern Army

Young lieutenants from Army Officer School II in Hamburg have published nine critical theses on the function of an officer.

But they do not intend their ideas to be a reply to the controversial study of Army commander, Lieutenant General Albert Schnez.

One point made in the theses is that officers should reject a tradition built only on imitation and renouncing all new creation.

An officer, they claim, should also question service orders and not swear loyalty to persons or offices, only to constitutional orders.

Any contravention of an armed forces' principle should be punished within the framework of Basic Law.

One thesis demanded that officers should make some contribution to the establishment and the preservation of peace.

He should also make a sharp division between service and leisure time as he must consider his job to be tiring and one of responsibility.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 January 1970)

Test case gives workers important right

Workers from Common Market countries who have to interrupt their stay in the Federal Republic to fulfil service duties in their homoland can demand that time spent in service be reckoned with the time spent with their firm. Federal Republic workers already have this right.

This was the verdict of a test case at the Federal Labour Court at Kassel. The basis for the decision is the Common Market Treaty in which the rights of employees are based on freedom and discrimination based on nationality is forbidden.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 January 1970)

No more confusion in the armed forces

Helmut Schmidt's decision as Defence Minister to give the commanders of the three branches of the armed forces power in their spheres. Army, Navy and Air Force removes an irritation that has afflicted officers at all levels since the formation of the Bundeswehr — the inundation of the armed forced with a flood of orders, commands, decrees and regulations from all possible departments of the Ministry.

Up till now the commanders have had the status of advisers. They were able to give orders to their branch but could not control and coordinate the influence on the branch by other departments in the Ministry, such as the department of administration and justice.

Company or battalion commanders had trouble in seeing to all the paper work. A large part of their time was taken up with this instead of with direction and supervision of training which is far more necessary.

This will change in future. The Army and the other two branches of the armed forces will receive orders only from their commanders. Passing on orders will thus be simplified and the structure will become clear. Confusion will for the most part be removed. A military side effect will be that officers will be able to attend to their duties of supervision more painstakingly as paper work must automatically decrease.

In the same way that this decision makes for clarity in the armed forces, Helmut Schmidt has removed any possible confusion over whether the influence of the political leadership on the Bundeswehr will be less in future.

That indeed would have been the case if CDU recommendations had been adopted. The party's armed forces programme envisaged the commanders and their branch of the armed forces taken completely out of the sphere of the Defence Ministry.

Schmidt has made it clear that he will retain all responsibility for the armed forces, including the possibility of exerting his influence on them at any time.

Jealousy still often crops up between the Army, Navy and Air Force. It has its roots in history but is completely incomprehensible today. This danger and the fact that it would increase if the three branches were more independent was a further reason for Schmidt rejecting the CDU proposal.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 January 1970)

Professional trainin[g] should replace military tradition

In taking stock of Bundesw[ehr] problems Defence Minister Hel[mut] Schmidt wanted to hear the unador[ned] truth.

He cannot complain on that sc[ore]. Young officers, both commissioned [and] non-commissioned have concea[led] nothing. Schmidt will now see [more] clearly the difficulties of the post he [has] taken over.

The soldiers' expectations are hi[gh]. This was shown to him by a lieutena[nt at a] congress in the Cologne suburb of P[...].

Taking a Bundestag document from [his] pocket, he referred to a quote made [by] SPD member Helmut Schmidt who [said] during a debate that Gerhard Schrö[der], then Minister of Defence, should [not] speak so much about the armed fo[rces] but act a lot more.

Having said this, the lieutenant [...] "Minister, be careful that people do [not] make the same accusations of [you]." Schmidt's answer was diplomatic. Fir[st of] all he must attend to the problems of [the] soldiers. When he had finished tak[ing] stock of the situation in June he wo[uld] act, he said.

Army Commander General Sch[nez] must also be learning a lot from tak[ing] stock of special armed forces congre[sses] assembled to discuss the situation.

The more advanced the stock-tak[ing] becomes the clearer it becomes that ar[my] leadership was obviously badly inform[ed] of the spirit and the problems of t[he] soldiers when they produced their cont[ro]versial army study on inner leadersh[ip]. And this cannot be concealed by Inspe[ctor] General de Maiziere's statements th[at the] situation has improved in the pa[st] months.

Non-commissioned and you[ng] commissioned officers paint a complet[ely] normal picture of the armed forces' le[a]dership. They are satisfied with [the] series of disciplinary measures taken [up] till now. The relationship between [the] young and non-commissioned officer[s is] on the whole good. This is due particul[ar]ly to the fact that each group depend[s on] the other.

The young soldiers reject emphatical[ly a] return to the old soldier's life. Deman[ds] are made for objectivity in the profes[sion] and objective recruitment for [a] profession and not a class of soldi[ers] could only be described as qui generis.

The young officers are unanimou[s in] their opinion that the career of office[rs is] not sufficiently up-to-date and attrac[tive].

The believe that after being appoin[ted] lieutenant (three years) the young offi[cer] should have three years service in t[he] Army and then have the opportunity [of] studying for three years in any gen[eral] discipline. This course of study would [end] with a spell at university or trade sch[ool].

Only then should he be forced to [make] up his mind about becoming a prof[es]sional soldier and not, as is now the ca[se,] while he is still a young lieutenant.

If the officer's career was to [be] organised in this way the armed for[ces] would be killing several birds with o[ne] stone.

1. The promise of a general professio[nal] training at the end of activity a[s] lieutenant would attract more young pe[o]ple than has been the case up till no[w]. Their decision to become lieutena[nt] would put an end to the shortage of you[ng] officers.

2. The naturally smaller number [of] posts from captain upwards would [not] form such a great bottleneck as m[any] officers would return to civilian jobs af[ter] their study.

3. The quality of senior officers woul[d] rise.

(Handelsblatt, 26 January 19[70])

■ GOVERNMENT

The ups and downs of the first hundred days

Handelsblatt

Ever since Franklin Delano Roosevelt became President of the United States in 1932 and promised to solve mass unemployment problems within the first hundred days it has been normal practice to consider the first hundred days of a new government as a sort of yardstick for their complete performance.

Of course this yardstick is mainly false. In the first flush of power many governments record initial successes. But this habit can no longer be altered.

Looking at the first hundred days of Willy Brandt's government we can see not only the impetus following the formation of the government but also the first low point. To simplify the issue, the government has had fifty days up and fifty days down.

When the Brandt government took office on 22 October 1969 it received an unusually large amount of premature laurels. In spite of its narrow majority it had most of this country's press on its side.

Brandt's personal popularity grew rapidly and countries abroad showed much goodwill at the first radical transfer of power in the Federal Republic.

Brandt acted immediately and two measures won him world-wide sympathy. He revalued the Mark and signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Both steps were only the fulfilment of developments that had long been planned. But the Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists had obstinately postponed these measures, believing, wrongly, that this could cost them votes in the elections.

The greatest success in the initial fifty days was the Common Market summit conference in The Hague, due not least to Brandt's self-confident appearance and his persistent efforts to make France discuss the issue of British entry into the Community.

Brandt had not only made his way among the ranks of European heads of government at the first attempt, he had also freed himself of the domination of French politics that his predecessor Kurt Georg Kiesinger had always submitted to and has substantially increased the weight of this country's influence in the European Community.

The magnitude of this performance can best be measured from French attempts to take back as many of the pledges made at The Hague as possible or to allow them to die a natural death by placing difficulties in the way. Brandt will need all his persistence to keep the European train in motion, regardless of the brakes that the French are trying to apply.

Talks with Moscow were started and the way was paved for discussions with Poland. And this is where the difficulties began. The government had no illusions when it embarked on its round of talks in Moscow but according to what has leaked out the problems are greater than expected.

In three rounds of talks with Foreign Minister Gromyko ambassador Allardt has not yet been able to get on to the topic of renunciation of force. Preliminary questions are still being discussed. Moscow wishes to link these with renunciation of force and they actually contain all aims of Soviet policy on Germany — the recognition of frontiers and the German Democratic Republic.

The decline in the sector of domestic policy was speeded up by the luckless Labour Minister Walter Arendt who promised pensioners a Christmas bonus of fifty Marks without sounding out the Chancellor or the Minister of Finance and had to withdraw his offer not long afterwards. A little later he was able to offer instead the abolition of pensioners' contributions to sickness insurance that was worth to most of them more than the one payment of fifty Marks. But psychological damage was considerable and has still not been completely rectified.

Karl Schiller has not managed to present a convincing account of our economic course. Within the space of a few days he and State Secretary Arndt contradicted themselves in public. The one spoke of damping down the economy, the other of growth and full employment. The trade programme forced the government to renege on its second promise and postpone plans to double the tax-free allowance for employees and abolish supplementary payments.

The smaller of the two coalition partners, the Free Democrats, are also causing concern. The conservative core of the old party leadership grouped around Erich Mende want to halt the party's swing towards the left. This has led to an open clash that could result in the FDP falling under the five per cent minimum and engineer a crisis for the coalition. The North Rhine-Westphalia elections on 14 June can also decide the fate of the coalition in Bonn.

Brandt's government was quickly forced into action in German policy. Ulbricht's draft treaty lead to an offer of talks being made to East Berlin. But this is now so unwelcome to Ulbricht that he would like best to postpone it indefinitely.

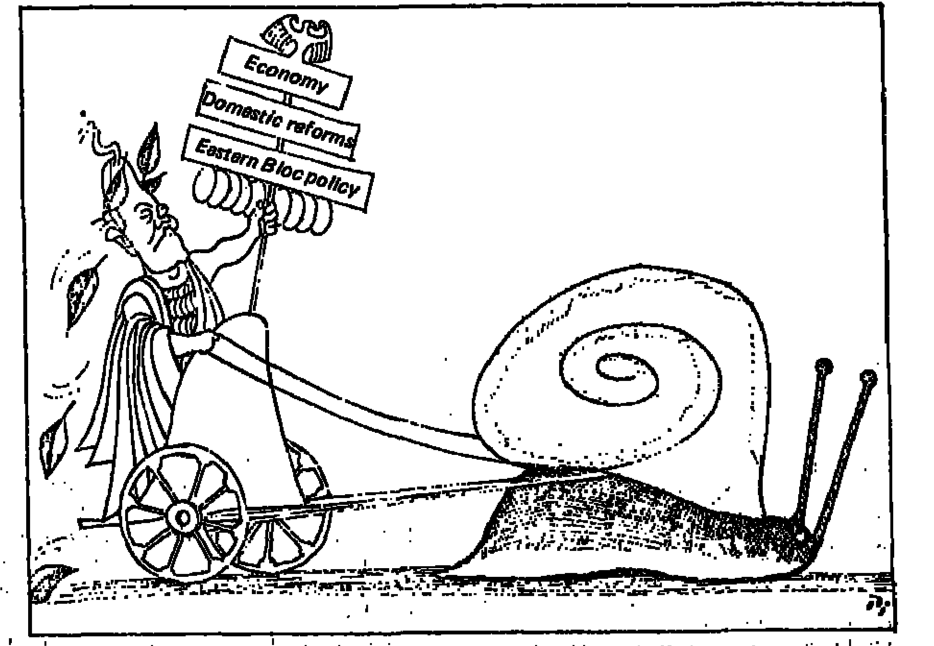
The Federal government had to start on a process for which they would have preferred more time. It withdrew from traditional positions in German policy, from the wishful thinking of the fifties and accepted the facts. There was no talk of reunification in Brandt's policy statement of 28 October, he did not mention the subject at all. Today he is already saying in public that reunification will not take place.

It may be a sign of political maturity that the people of this country have not produced a storm of protest and indignation. But many citizens will doubtlessly be unable to keep up with the speed of this development. That will cost votes and sympathy.

At the end of its first hundred days Brandt's government could do with some following wind.

Robert Meinhardt

(Handelsblatt, 27 January 1970)



The pace of the first hundred days

(Cartoon: Klaus Pielert/Industriekurier)

Governement needs a replacement for the Palais Schaumburg

The Chancellor's Office has taken precautions for the future. To head off all speculations on the sense or nonsense of a new seat of government it has issued a 62-page document explaining why there must be a replacement for Palais Schaumburg, built in 1860 and housing the Bonn government for the past 21 years.

Those who know its creaking halls, its slippery spiral staircases, tapestried doors and damp attic rooms (in both summer and winter) must agree with Horst Ehmke's statement that something will have to happen soon.

The coordination centre of Federal policies should not be stopped from having what every well-directed firm, assurance company and even every municipal administration has — modern rooms and conference halls that encourage work.

According to the government statement, the Chancellor's Office must be functional if the Federal government is to satisfy the increasing demands of the seventies. The Federal Chancellor can carry out his tasks only if there is a suitable, functional office at his disposal. In its present condition the Chancellor's Office is not equal to demands made on a modern administrative and government building.

The planned new building will not only be extended but a sensible arrangement of offices will create working conditions that do not make too many demands on time.

Reconstructing the present building would be costly, would not in the long run cure the defects that have been established and would not satisfy demands.

But the heart of the present Chancellor's Office, the historic Palais Schaumburg, will be preserved. It will in future serve as reception rooms for the Federal Chancellor so that he, to use the words of Horst Ehmke, the Minister of the Chancellor's Office, can continue there the tradition founded by Chancellor Adenauer.

Expansion is considered necessary in the Chancellor's Office because several new departments will have to be accommodated there. These departments became necessary when the Office took over some of the functions formerly carried out by the Bundesrat Ministry after the Brandt-Scheel government was formed. Since Brandt and Ehmke moved in the Office has acted to coordinate the main functions in education, social welfare, the economic and sociological spheres.

Even when Kurt Georg Kiesinger was in office, the Federal Construction Bureau was commissioned to work out plans for extending the reception rooms at the Chancellor's Office.

This preliminary work had already developed into firm plans by the time the new government took office. But the new masters did not agree to the plans. The pamphlet states that the Federal government dealt with the subject in several Cabinet sessions and considered the submitted plans to be uneconomic.

Ehmke then commissioned new plans and time and motion studies for the Chancellor's Office, a thing that is not usual in public administration but has proved itself in large-scale enterprises under modern management.

The Bundestag will be able to see these studies during consultations on the 1970 Budget in the next few months when it will consider Brandt's construction plans and make the final decision.

For 1970 the Bundestag would have to allow planning expenditure totalling one million Marks. The costs of building the new Chancellor's Office in a beautiful green meadow between the present Office and the Federal Press Office would be spread over the next few financial years.

Construction costs will already be included in essential expenditure figures of the Bonn ministries that are showing an astonishing rise. Last year's total of 188 million will rise to 224 million this year and to over 253 million next year. In 1972, the year of the Olympic Games, it will rise to 273 million and in 1973, the final year of the new mid-term financial planning, to 294 millions.

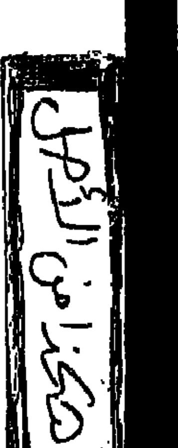
It is not only the Chancellor who has construction plans. The Federal President is soon to have a modern office behind him! At present the government is looking for a suitable site in Bonn. There is talk of a site on the 520 feet high Venusberg plateau overlooking the government area of Bonn as well as the Rhine valley with the island of Nonnenwerth and the mountainous Siebengebirge — an area that Alexander von Humboldt once included in the seven most beautiful in the world.

Budget estimates for the next few years show that at least the expenditure on the President's Office has already been planned.

The 1969 figure of five million will rise to 7.7 million by 1973, the year when discussions as to the next Federal President begin.

Karl-Heinz von den Driesch

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 26 January 1970)



■ FILMS

Cinemas greet a new generation of filmgoers

Who still goes to the cinema today? This rhetorical question has become common. In the last few years people have said often and emphatically that cinema is dying.

But prophets of doom must actually wonder why there is still a 200-yard long, six-deep queue outside a large Paris cinema waiting to see the original version of Sam Peckinpah's *Wild Bunch* several weeks after its premiere there.

Another source of wonder to them must be the springing up of new cinemas in large cities in the country. These immediately have a firm audience.

And then relatively exacting films such as Lindsay Anderson's *If* or Godard's *Pierrot le Fou* prove to be box office successes. Nobody in the "golden" fifties could have prophesied that.

When people talk of a film crisis they mean first and foremost the economic crisis of the traditional film industry whose products are not so much in demand as ten or twenty years ago. Because of that these films have been adapted for television in the United States for the past fifteen years.

It is well-known that many films worth seeing do not get to be shown at cinemas. Most of them can be seen on the television screen. All in all, there can be no talk of an ominous artistic crisis in the film industry.

Those who talk of a crisis of the theatre on the other hand mean the artistic crisis of an institution that receives annual subsidies of hundreds of millions of Marks and that now looks as if it is about to lose the interest of the small public it retains. This difference is all too frequently ignored.

Economically speaking, the film crisis affects cinemas or, to be more exact, the cinema around the corner, cinemas in the suburbs of large cities and cinemas in small towns.

City cinemas still flourish. They clearly skim off the cream because they are exerting more and more pull on an out-of-town audience with their film premieres.

This tendency is further favoured by the false distribution methods of cinema firms, especially those from America. A film like *Bonnie and Clyde* remains for such a long time in city centre cinemas that by the time it reaches cinemas in the suburbs and the small towns there is only a small audience left to go and see it.

There are always typical city successes like *Hiroshima, mon amour* or, more recently, *Bullitt*. These appeal to a city audience more than to people in the country who place Ruth Leuwerik and O.W. Fischer at the top of their list.

But today distributors generally tend to ignore the smaller cinemas in the suburbs and small towns. The trend towards urbanisation cannot be denied but it must surely be a mistake to forego the potential film public for suburb cinemas.

The scant attention paid to performances for minors must also be considered as a serious mistake. These proved to be great successes when they were put on and announcements were made in some schools. One reason is that the normal cinema fare hardly has anything suitable for under-sixteens. On days when they did show films for under sixteens some cinemas had their best takings.

The cinemas around the corner are still facing a serious crisis but in spite of contrary reports the cinema is not yet dead.

A change in the structure of the cinema audience can however be confirmed. The urbanisation already mentioned is only one aspect. Audiences are also becoming younger. American investigations and careful observation of cinema queues in this country show that it is young people between sixteen and thirty who make up the largest part of the cinema audience. This group can indeed be considered as regulars.

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Older people do not treat a visit to the cinema as matter of fact. For them it is an event that has to be carefully planned and a whole evening is specially set aside.

The young on the other hand go along to the cinema quite casually. They form groups with friends who believe that television is identical with monotony and bad taste. Or they go alone, attracted by the title, the advertisements outside or the promise of a star name such as Gary Cooper or Burt Lancaster. Or they go with their girlfriend who cannot for the life of her work up much enthusiasm for an evening watching television together. Or they go as married couples who have a certain sense of venture and do not want to stay at home surrounded by familiar objects.

This generation of film-goers suffers no conflict of cultural interests. They do not differentiate between an evening at the ballet, buying a pop-record, an interesting new book, a visit to a beat club or going to the cinema.

Cinemas exclusively showing art films no longer have a fixed image in their eyes (the policy of Atlas distributors would find little approval today). The elite idea practised here has been ruined. A mixture of films are now offered.

Luxurious like boxes where the film-goer can smoke and plush armchairs are not a decisive factor in attracting people to the cinema. It is the individual film that counts and, to a certain extent the standard generally offered by the cinema concerned.

This new film public is selective. That can be seen on Monday evenings when late night showings are often badly patronised — to a point of catastrophe — because there is always a good film on television.

Taking are normally better on a Tuesday but this again is true only for city-centre cinemas who can afford to have a late-night showing. In small towns late-night showings have to compete with television.

In individual cases television can lead to a wider popularity of certain producers who started in this medium before transferring to the film industry. One in ten people today should know at least the name of Howard Hawks whereas nobody had ever heard of him before.

Many of the lesser known films by Alfred Hitchcock are now attracting the film audience after this country's second television channel ZDF honoured the producer's seventieth birthday and brought his films, though not always the best, into millions of homes.

Experience has shown that the public welcomes repeat showings. There is still no decline in the numbers of people who want to see a film they have missed on the first time round.

Cinema owners have three barriers to overcome before they can satisfy this demand. Firstly, licences of this sort of film often run out very quickly. Secondly, the sight of faded advertising material outside the cinema frightens off many potential film-goers and new photographs would be too expensive for the small distributor. Thirdly, important or historically interesting repeat showings get too little attention in the local and national press. Film-goers do not receive sufficient information.

The years have produced a myth about cinema attendances in university towns. It was claimed that the level of film... the attendance was helped along b... presence of thousands of students... cultural tastes.

But this mistaken opinion is contra... ed by experience. Of course it is ... here that Godard's *Le Gai Savoir* coul... shown with great success. But the... torious heroes of this country's stud... are — not Clark Gable, Erroll Fly... Alan Ladd but Jean-Paul Belmondo... Eddie Constantine.

When the summer pause for prem... was abolished some years ago fi... showed that audiences did not sh... except of course during heat waves.

Whereas restaurants confirm lower... ings in the third week of a month th... the other weeks cinema owners ca... complain of a decline in attendance... long as they show films that are to... certain extent attractive. The greater... of the cinema audience are young pe... who do not have to run a household... have a different relationship to mo... than the older generation.

The following is perhaps the m... important characteristic of the new g... ration of cinema-goers. They usually... pairs or larger groups to the cinema; ... those going to watch the falsely t... sex education films produced i... harmless pornography wave unde... motto of "Make love more beautiful... normally alone and almost without... ception over thirty. For them the fil... only a continuation of illustrated m... zines in a different medium. They... certainly not the cinema public of... seventies.

Meanwhile it is dawning on this co... try's film companies that the porno... phy boom and the time of loose gi... the cinema has lead to a clear los... prestige among the public.

Intense market research and increa... discontent at watching television ... probably bring new film-goers into ... cinema.

But the commercial standard prod... not wanted and neither is a whole s... of films on the same theme relying on... fame of the original.

It is up to cinema owners to attract... young public more markedly than be... not by showing the normal humdr... films but by a process of selectivity in... distributors' lists. A cinema run on th... lines always has a fixed group of regul...

(DIE WELT, 17 January 1...)

Another St Pauli film

Crime films, long popular as cinema entertainment, have large cities as their background. New York and Chicago have this privilege, as do London, especially Soho, and Paris. From Naples and Vienna we get the small-time crook and local colour.

Does the Federal Republic remain virtuous and well-behaved? Berlin's crime syndicates have died out. Frankfurt is not a film centre and the inhabitants of Munich are affectionate ruffians but not criminals.

Then several years ago the film industry discovered the hot night-life of Hamburg. Who has not heard of St Pauli, the Reeperbahn, the Grosse Freiheit and Herbertstrasse?

But life is only luke-warm. Drug smuggling does not flourish here as in Chicago and neither do safe-breaking and robbery. All there is amounts to legal prostitution and illegal, though tolerated, living off immoral earnings. Who would think that that offers enough material for a crime film? Though you only have to go a little way beyond the bounds of legality and one terror follows on the other.

One more product of the series of St Pauli films can now be seen. A consumer producer and two old hands at this sort of script have pieced it together. Trebitsch, Lüddecke and Zeitler call their latest work *The Angel of St Pauli*.

Of course at the beginning we see the great affectionate image of Hamburg — a glimpse at the fish market, the harbour and the ships.

In between come the tried and trusty scenes — night clubs, a wrestling ring, a bowling alley, a harbour warehouse, a scrapyard and general hubbub. The rest takes place in the studio. Here it is that the brothel and bars are constructed. One production must inherit the props of its successors and by now they are so dilapidated that they can hardly be distinguished from the real thing.

It is quite easy to make a St Pauli film as long as all the elements are known that must be a part of it. Prostitution and the commercial exploitation of sex must stand at the top of the list and film-makers proudly show their knowledge of all the variations. Here we get something for the masochist, now something for devotees of group sex and a little eroticism worked in.

Erotic stimuli are supplemented further by stripteasers and scenes of everything that belongs to this sort of atmosphere — customers drinking champagne, views of a cloakroom attendant and a doorman enticing passers-by to come in.

So that the film can have some action there is fighting ranging from si... direct boxing strokes to mass b... Three people have to die and a fo... badly tortured. At the end the... twenty minute chase. No script ca... without that. A chase has been pa... film history since Lang's *M* and Re... *Third Man*.

A small orphan sees to the sentim... element — he already knows how t... To pull at the heart strings we ha... sweet girl who is deaf and dumb. ... course it has to be her who is sta... dead just to show that hard-faced ... can shed a tear over her body.

The murderer of course is not on... the clan of pimps — murder is taboo... them. The killer is an outsider, impo... and tormented by hashish. He ha... student's beard just to show his pos... as an outsider and stop the audie... feeling any pity for him.

Casting is simple. Accent attends to... rest. We hear Hamburgers joking, a s... timental Viennese accent. People sp... harshly, people speak in a heart-felt... And a few bold swear words must no... forgotten.

How many St Pauli films have ... been made? Twenty-five, thirty? ... that's irrelevant, the main thing is ... the producer has remembered to shoo... scenes more than once. Then all he ha... do is shuffle them and he will ... enough material for a new St Pauli fi...

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 16 January 1...)

■ THEATRE

Peter Weiss's new play 'Trotsky in Exile'

Rolf Hochhuth has not given us the pleasure of a new play for a long time. But we can console ourselves with the thought that one play that has been written could have come from Hochhuth's pen.

The play in question was in fact written by Peter Weiss and is called, *Trotzky im Exil* (Trotsky in Exile).

In fact who is to say that Rolf Hochhuth and Peter Weiss have not put their heads together and collaborated in the dramatic underground? Signs of this seem abundant.

The inventor of artistically speaking highly revolutionary revue parables such as *Marat/Sade*, and the creator of a poetically convincing documentary style, as in *Die Ermittlung* has, in this new play, gone back on his own discoveries.

He has started from scratch again. Scratch equalling Hochhuth, so to speak. The character he has chosen, who stands out from his period of history like a sore thumb, is Trotsky. But it could equally have been Churchill or Goebbels.

Like Hochhuth Weiss has taken his character and painted him against the grain, against the grain of orthodox Marxism.

The exercise borders on madness as in Hochhuth's *Der Stellvertreter* or *Soldaten*. History is rewritten Leon Trotsky, still burdened with Stalin's terrible curse, is shown as won over to the ranks of the philosophical brains and convincing father-figures of the poor New Left and made into a useful ideological payload.

It was said recently that Peter Weiss recommended Soviet Russian theatre enthusiasts to allow this play about the forgotten prophet of perpetual revolution to be performed in Moscow.

But the Soviets were not going to allow the classic historical deviator from the party line, motivated by intellectualism, to be dredged up from the historical mud just to please a German dramatist, who himself tends to hover between the left-wing camps.

This is one of the two stools between which Weiss has fallen with his Trotsky play.

On the other stool there sit the young leftwingers. They too have let the dramatist know what they think of his revolutionary theatre: not much!

Students from Düsseldorf's Art Academy ruined the dress rehearsal and stood at the front of the stage performing childish pranks scarcely worthy of three-year-olds. Weiss said: "I will not talk to louts who do not respect the work of actors."

A similar reacton was forthcoming from the pseudo revolutionary budding artists. They informed the dramatist that what he was putting on the new stage was just dramatic garbage, useless for the purposes of revolutionaries.

I suspect that in order not to arouse the suspicions of communist art theoreticians Weiss chose the "nice history lesson" method for his *Trotzky im Exil*.

This play does not leave such a sweet taste on our aesthetic palates as his earlier works always did.

Peter Weiss has conceived his Trotsky play as a drama on differing levels of time, but the whole effect is unartistic.

Individual scenes appear as large, clumsy, unmodelled blocks of time: Trotsky in the Versholensk penal colony, Trotsky together with Lenin in London, Trotsky on 26 October and so on and so on.

The biographical nature of the play gives the impression of being forced and artificial and in places it is painfully superficial.

Unfortunately the play's director, Herr Buckwitz, was not blessed with the inspiration of the muses and could do nothing to raise *Trotzky im Exil* to greater heights. He contented himself with producing a play that conforms with the usual norms of the theatre, naturalism behind masks, make-up and strict control of the voice levels of his actors.

Buckwitz knows his preferred methods and puts them into practice and that is virtually the end of it.

But, as I have already said, Weiss' play has little to do with what might be called theatrical art.

On this point I will allows myself one last comparison with the works of Rolf Hochhuth. Like the author of *Der Stellvertreter* Peter Weiss has entered into battle with the material on hand and found himself at odds with his sources.

Not only does Weiss follow all the highways and byways of Trotsky's biography. He also shows the strategy of revolution through the thousand mirrors of the colossal depiction of the October Revolution. On the stage there is a true throng of heroes.

Chief among these is Lenin. In fact the robot of the Revolution really deserves to have his name in the title role. However, in the Düsseldorf performance Kurt Beck in a grinning mask played Trotsky into second place with his cold effectual rhetoric. Richard Münch put over the sentences whose content was very difficult.



A scene from Weiss's play about Leon Trotsky
(Photo: Lore Burmbach)

Weiss attempted to put several aspects of the Dada era on the stage, including that of André Breton.

In this historical collage the drollest ideas are shown in the simulated documentation of contemporary history. For instance there is some doubt about whether men like Trotsky, Lenin and Radek would really find the right word for the right moment. The way they speak in Weiss' play is similar to the effect of plastic flowers — real and false at the same time.

Trotzky im Exil shows in a handful of scenes the sharp talons of an experienced theatrical prankster.

The trial of the Trotskists is a masterly but gruesome shorthand notation of the law of the hanging judges within dictatorships and not only Stalinist dictatorshops.

Weiss succeeds in showing the internationalism of Trotsky in a certain way and thus he leads on to the present day revolutionary scene in Indo-China and South America for instance.

But the result is not convincing effective theatre. Peter Weiss is in aesthetic exile.

Wolfgang Ignee
(CHRIST UND WELT, 23 January 1970)

Exhibition of schizophrenics' art in Hanover

Hanover's medical school has put on exhibition more than 150 paintings and drawings done by schizophrenics, entitled "Imaginary Worlds and Organised Wanderings." The mentally sick as creative artists is an ever fascinating thing.

In the Federal Republic the artistic works of the mentally ill, as were shown in Hanover, fetch between 5,000 and 10,000 Marks. Galleries and art fealers are constantly trying to acquire such works from relatives of the mentally ill and authorities at mental homes.

Most of the pictures on show at Hanover express in grim fashion the spiritual and mental torment of the mentally disturbed.

The feeling of viewing a strange kind of deficiency in the portrayal of landscapes, people and interiors increases the intrinsic fascination of the pictures.

It is astonishing how the patients who have often been ten or twenty years in the institute have taught themselves to use painting techniques to produce oil paintings or water colours and other kinds of canvasses to express their confused world to other people.

Psychiatrists visiting the exhibition suggest that the works may be attempts to create in material form a critical situation or endeavours to being back some sense and order to their lives by means of work.





Neurologist Dr G. Hofer who has for years been dealing with the art of schizophrenics said: "There is often a driving force and a compulsion behind the artistic productivity of the schizophrenic. It is mostly triggered off by a new crisis in his illness forcing him to make use of one of the few modes of expression still available to him."

The Swiss schizophrenic artist Adolf Wölfli has thirty pictures on exhibition showing the endless irrational life he has led. One incurable patient has twenty pictures on show depicting tragic lovers in history and his style is reminiscent of the early Picasso. Both are trying in an artistic way to find a new method of gaining control over life.

Single pictures by these two artists who shown some years ago in Hamburg. But the collections of the psychiatrist Professor W. Winkler from Gütersloh and Dr H. Müller-Suur from Göttingen are on show to the public for the first time. The pen-and-ink drawings of a 50-year-old patient at Göttingen mental hospital are included.

Many of his pictures contain a criticism of society which Dr Hofer says is scurrilous and contains mocking irony.

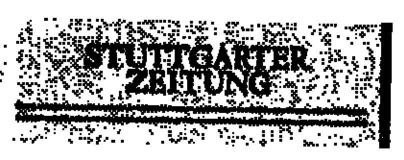
Professor Kisker said: "During medical examinations we often supply mental patients with drawing materials and ask them to crate a picture so that we can tell from the content of their work, the choice of colour, the style and particularly the brush strokes how to base our diagnosis and later draw therapeutic conclusions about the nature of their spiritual suffering. In this way we have gradually managed to decipher the many related picture symbols and allegories which are in fact a secret language."

Rudolf Stache
(Hamburger Abendblatt, 19 January 1970)

Two examples of pictures painted by mental patients. On the left 'Der Vatter Zohrn' by Adolf Wölfli and a self portrait by an unnamed artist.
(Photos: Katalog)

■ SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY

Eight per cent for public service workers



Four weeks of dispute over wage and salary increases for public service workers have come to and end. Interior Minister Genscher and public service and transport workers union leader Kluncker reached agreement on 15 January in Stuttgart.

So there will be no strikes in public transport, power or refuse collection, all of which seemed likely as the New Year began and would have seriously affected everyone, dependent day by day as we are on local authority services.

To this extent settlement of the dispute is of major importance for the entire population regardless of the terms and has been greeted with a sigh of relief.

For the 1.2 million wage- and salary-earners directly involved the terms are important, though. They include a rise of eight per cent, and more in the case of the lower wage categories, for whom structural improvements and savings bonus features have been agreed.

The savings bonus agreed to by the employers only after long hesitation is modest enough at a mere thirteen Marks a month and to the union's dismay is only to apply to earnings of less than 1,000 Marks a month but it was sufficient for ÖTV, the public service workers union, which has persevered in its struggle for an improvement of the lot of the lower wage groups, to be able to consent to the terms.

The savings bonus is important by virtue of its mere existence rather than by virtue of the sum involved. This is the first time one has been included in a wage and salary agreement for public service workers.

The first steps in this direction were taken five years ago in the building trade but the idea did not catch on. Now that public service workers too are to be given a savings bonus the idea might well spread to wage negotiations in various sectors of private industry that are due to be held this year under the same difficult economic conditions as the Stuttgart talks.

Whether the mechanics of the savings bonus negotiated for public service workers is ideal or not is another matter. It is equally uncertain that the bonus represents a contribution towards economic stabilisation, as the Federal government assumes. The state is certainly not relieved of its obligation to ensure that the economy remains balanced.

In the past the unions have fought tooth and nail against savings bonuses being included in the negotiated percentage increase, insisting on separate agreements.

ÖTV chairman Kluncker also declared not long ago that public service employees were not in a position to forgo increased earnings in return for a savings bonus. Due no doubt to force of circumstances, he has now agreed to a package of this kind.

The two sides in the negotiations have reached an agreement that for long appeared unlikely, but as the difference between the rise demanded and the rise offered had grown so minimal that the general public would not have been well-disposed towards strike action both employers and employees succumbed to the need to compromise.

Both sides had to make major concessions. The Federal government, which had stated that any concession further to its offer of 18 December would mean abandoning budgetary policy, cannot take the cash for the additional savings bonus out of thin air.

The bonus will have to be accommodated in the budget and states and local authorities will also have to foot the bill, local authorities being the most seriously affected because they employ the largest proportion of low-income workers who in the end were the last remaining bone of contention in the negotiations.

ÖTV, whose membership includes most of the low earners, was accordingly a tougher nut to crack than DAG, the other union involved, and ÖTV chairman Kluncker was in the limelight as regards the struggle for the 100-Mark note.

Since all wage- and salary-earners in the public service were paid an additional 300 Marks for the months October to December 1969, representing an average additional hundred Marks a month, Kluncker had to insist on this sum being included in the wage agreement.

His aim was to have the money paid in cash and without strings but in this be has not been entirely successful. Yet bearing in mind the thirteen-Mark savings bonus and the premiums paid out by the government on sums regularly saved by all Kluncker has, in a roundabout way, succeeded in gaining the 100-Mark note after all.

The difficulties encountered in this round of negotiations have once more underlined the calamity of wages policy in the public service. The grotesque tug-of-war over 100 Marks would not have been necessary if minimum wages and salaries in the public service had borne any relation to the lower echelons of industrial earnings.

The eight per cent offered in December would, together with structural improvements, then have sufficed and the demand for an extra 100 Marks have been unnecessary.

A swift change is needed in the public purse's wages policy to bring about an improvement in the bad atmosphere among public service workers that in the final analysis rebounds on us all.

Hans Jörg Sottorf

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 16 January 1970)

Are price increases in the wind?

The wages policy die has been cast, and with the consequences for economic development in 1970. The yardstick for wage increases in the New Year is the agreement reached for 1.2 million public service employees.

The signal effect of this first round of wage negotiations is and will be greater than any guidelines and recommendations that may yet be made.

Recommendations have already been made by all and sundry – the Five Wise Men of the government's economic affairs brains trust, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the employers and the employees.

Opinions as to the possible level of wage increases this year varied so much, though, that agreement on a joint recommendation was not reached at Dr Schiller's concerted action committee talks between representatives of his Ministry and the two sides of industry.

Following the agreement reached in the public service negotiations official rates for wage-earners will increase by between 14.5 per cent in the lowest and 11.5 per cent in the highest category. The figures for salary-earners are between 8.5 and 12.7 per cent.

These figures do not take extra sickness benefits that came into force on 1 January into account. Public service wage costs thereby automatically increase by roughly 3.5 per cent.

Agreement has also been reached on rates to be paid from 1 January 1970 in the coal industry. They involve increases of between eleven and seventeen per cent, also not taking into account the six weeks full pay from the employer in the event of sickness.

As spokesman for IG Metall, the metalworkers union, chairman Otto Brenner has demanded a twelve-per-cent wage increase. Similar demands have been made by IG Druck und Papier, the printing and paper workers union.

With the year having got off to this start the employers appear to have resigned themselves to the fact that there will be no avoiding wage increases in excess of ten per cent this time round.

The climate of wage negotiations is determined to no small extent by the uncommon state the labour market is in. There has since the middle of last year been talk of unmistakeable signs of the economy easing off but any such trend has yet to make its presence felt on the labour market.

Indeed, never before has there been such an urgent and comprehensive demand for labour. Last weekend the major daily newspapers had so many column inches of situations vacant that the figures are a better illustration of the situation than just about anything else. Three Saturday editions of leading dailies between them contained 300 pages of jobs on offer.

Despite particularly unfavourable weather the labour market in December beat all records. According to labour administration officials so great a demand has never before chased so short a supply of unemployed.

Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller has noted nonetheless that "At the moment excess pressure is less of a danger than collapse due to an unusual shortage of liquidity."

Finance Minister Alex Möller has commented that the wage agreement in the public services has made it easier for him to forgo taxation increases in order to skim off purchasing power and put a damper on the economy.

Consumer purchasing power will, one cannot but suspect, be reduced by price increases, though Dr Schiller reckons with an average consumer price increase of only two and a half to three per cent this year and is gratified that this country thus remains among the world's best for economic stability.

It is rather odd that at the latest concerted action talks between the Economic Affairs Ministry and the two sides of industry agreement was reched on one point only and that that point was that price increases in excess of three per cent are unlikely to occur this year.

The unions do not want to lay themselves open to charges of adding fuel to the fire of an inflationarily overheated boom by means of hefty wage increases and the employers do not want to admit the possibility of hefty price increases with wage talks due. They could just be wrong in their joint assumption.

Walter Slotosch

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 January 1970)

Biedenkopf repo[rt] on workers' participation

It has been common knowledge [...] months in Bonn that workers' parti[ci]pation in management is one of the [...] points of the governing Social and F[ree] Democratic (SPD/FDP) coalition.

In the government policy statement [...] 28 October Chancellor Willy Brandt [...] do with heralding a reform of w[...] council legislation, making use of [the] word participation once only: "We [...] a democratic society in which every[...] can contribute his views on extension [...] responsibility and participation."

Since then the problem has been ke[pt] on a low flame in Bonn, which is und[er]standable enough in view of the FDP['s] sensitivity on workers' participation a[nd] the cornucopia of demands and pro[po]sals.

On 21 January the Biedenk[opf] Commission submitted to Chanc[ellor] Brandt its report on workers' parti[cipa]tion, the result of more than two [...] work. Publication of the commissi[on's] finding dealt the final blow to [the] Opposition' hopes of being able to u[se] the report to drive a wedge between [the] coalition partners.

The conclusions reached by the bo[dy] of nine professors headed by Boch[um] industrial lawyer Kurt Biedenkopf, member of the industrial poli[cy] committee of the Christian Democra[tic] Union (CDU), contain too little soc[ial] political dynamite to be grist to the m[ill] of the Opposition CDU/CSU.

The tenor of the report is such that it [is] considered useful even by the FDP, whi[ch] is so allergic to all mention of the wo[rd] participation, and the reactions of [the] unions are such that heated debate on [the] topic, in full swing only a year ago [is] unlikely to recur.

The most important point the repo[rt] makes is to reject workers' participati[on] in management on equal terms whi[le] holding extended participation in oth[er] respects to be essential.

The right to a greater say that [is] granted to trade unions and employe[es] ought not, the commisssion feels, to le[ad] to the numerical equality of staff a[nd] management that employers have alwa[ys] felt to be so grave a prospect.

In the twelve-member supervisor[y] boards of firms with between 1,000 a[nd] 2,000 employees there should, t[he] commission feels, be six manage[ment] representatives. Four members sho[uld] represent the staff, two of the[m] representing their trade union too. Th[e] remaining two seats, it is propos[ed,] should be filled by agreement betwe[en] the two sides, meaning in practice se[ven] seats for the management and five for th[e] staff.

On the other hand the commission go[es] on to make recommendations designe[d] both to make it more difficult to overri[de] minority opinion on the supervisor[y] board and to allow staff a greater say.

The subdued first response of the trad[e] union confederation, varying as it doe[s] between praise and disappointment, makes it clear that even the unions hav[e] had to admit that the commisssion ha[s] made every effort to reach a compromi[se] tolerable for all concerned.

The report takes much of the wind o[ut] of the workers' participation sails and th[e] Opposition will find little fuel to start th[e] ball rolling again.

Politicians and the general public are i[n] any case unlikely to man the barricade[s] for or against workers' participation wi[th] the present worries about the state of th[e] economy, prices and wages.

The Biedenkopf report is both gratify[-]ing and disappointing for both sides. A[s] such it achieves an equality it rejects fo[r] workers' participation. *Herbert Erben*

(Hannoversche Presse, 22 January 1970)

■ THE ECONOMY

The way ahead for isolated West Berlin

One hundred years ago Berlin was bursting at the seams. The golden seventies gave the new German capital a fairy-tale zip.

"The fever-like madness of the early years of Berlin bubbled over the length and breath of the imperial city," wrote the historian Max Osborn. All this is long past. A hundred years on the big question being asked along the banks of the Spree is what the much vaunted seventies of this century will bring. Will the favourable development that the city has undergone in recent years continue? Or will it become increasingly difficult to keep pace with economic developments in the Federal Republic?

Is Berlin falling behind or is there a motive force intrinsic to the structure of the city that can create some kind of Berlin renaissance?

It must not be overlooked that from the material point of view things are going well for the people of Berlin today. The prosperous sixties have brought back prosperity to the city where it took longer than elsewhere to shovel away the war debris and give a boost to the economy.

Business is flourishing in Berlin no less than in the Federal Republic and here in the former capital the newly acquired riches are being put on display amid great pride.

Words cannot express as well as figures the prosperity of Berlin. In the past ten years gross productivity in Berlin has nearly doubled from 12,000 million to 23,000 million Marks. Industrial turnover has climbed from 8,500 million Marks to 15,200 million Marks. The building programme has been boosted from 1,500 million to nearly 3,400 million Marks.

The average pay packet, standing today at almost 17,800 Marks per year is a little above the Federal Republic average. Although Berlin's economy all in all could not keep up with expansion in the Federal Republic in the past ten years the amazing prosperity of the isolated city cannot be overestimated.

There can be no question of Berlin being bled or drained as some commentators think. It is undeniable that Berlin's economic miracle has taken place behind the windshield of the boom in the Federal Republic. Without extensive fiscal injections the result would be far less impressive. But it is vain to argue about this.

For so long as Berlin has to continue to exist under the present conditions the central government will have to dig deep into its pockets to aid the city. For Berlin and the Berliners the aim will remain to reduce the aid (which in 1969 was around 3,500 million Marks) by its own efforts.

For the next decade one of the greatest troubles in the Berlin kitbag will be to find adequate labour. The former capital can no longer regenerate itself off its own bat.

Twenty-one per cent of Berliners are over 65, wheras this figure in the Federal Republic is only about 13 per cent. In the sixties the number of working people dropped by about ten per cent to 940,000. The statistics office reckons that this figure will drop by a further 100,000 in the next ten years.

This is acting as a break to growth. The Chamber of Commerce is now trying to estimate the extent of the effect this will have on Berlin.

If the results are unfavourable and the trend continues Berlin will have to reckon on its gross productivity lagging one per cent behind the economic growth in the Federal Republic.

The basis of future expansion would then be an increase to productivity, which has proved in the past to be Berlin's biggest asset towards economic growth.

There was a 5.2 per cent increase rate in the actual gross product per capita in Berlin as opposed to a figure of 4.6 per cent in the Federal Republic.

Taking those figures as a basis it can be seen that though there may be a decline in productivity in Berlin as well as the rest of this country the actual gross product will only increase by 3.3 per cent per annum.

The most optimistic estimates for the upper limits of growth are based on the possibility that the population movement might bring an advantage of 9,000 more working people by 1980.

It is true that this would not bring an increase to Berlin's labour force potential. But immigration into the city would at least counterbalance the loss of emigrating workers.

If this proves to be true gross product in Berlin could increase by 4.5 per cent. Acting on these figures it is possible to estimate the actual growth graph of the Berlin economy between 3.3 and 4.5 per cent, that is, as long as no further Berlin crisis comes along nor any unexpected recession, both of which would throw all figures out of joint.

It goes without saying that no one can say what the future will bring.

But it seems highly probable that Berlin's economy will continue to lag behind the trading figures for the Federal Republic to a small extent.

Added to this it is clear that the whole framework of preferential taxes, subsidies and easy credit facilities, although it undeniably has a beneficial effect, does have a crippling effect on the isolated city's free and enterprising spirit.

Sometimes it is possible to gain the impression that the Senate's greatest joy is to take the last ounce of free private enterprise and wrap it in the cottonwool of Berlin's highly subsidised economy.

This too is a brake to the city's growth. But even if it were possible to keep the distance behind the Federal Republic in economic matters at the current level and see that it does not increase Berlin would have won a victory.

Whether anything greater than this can possibly be achieved remains to be seen.

Last year thirty thousand new citizens moved to Berlin, the highest figures for immigration to the city since the Wall was erected. But there are grave doubts that figures such as this will be repeated in the coming years when it seems that the overall economy for this country will not be so bright.

So the largest industrial city between Paris and Moscow is facing the future with mixed feelings.

Behind the impressive facades of Kurfürstendamm and Tauentzienstraße doubts are being expressed that the former capital will be able to draw enough wind to see it through the seventies.

The perpetual unrest at the Free University strikes fear into some observers that even more investors will shy away from the disturbed city.

Will this be yet another brake to Berlin's development?

Berlin is still considered as the epitome of pulsating life. This good reputation is vital to its future economic well-being.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 January 1970)



Spandau, one of Berlin's industrial centres on the River Spree. In the background – Ernst Reuter power plant. (Photo: Landesbildstelle Berlin)

How bad will this bad economic year be?

Bernard Cornfeld, head of Investors Overseas Service (IOS) held an important conference a few weeks back. He was recommended by Karl Schiller to buy shares in Federal Republic companies for his funds, since they would offer "special opportunities."

Bernie can congratulate himself today for not following the advice he was given. The Economic Affairs Minister was mistaken in his stock market predictions. Share prices have plunged.

Since the beginning of 1970 the stock market index for this country's shares has fallen by about eight per cent.

Now on the stock markets and at the bond counters at this country's banks long faces are being pulled. With the stock market being regarded as an economic barometer nervousness spreads more and more over the whole economic sphere.

There is scarcely any optimism left and it is scarcely too early to ask the question: How bad will 1970 be?

The answer to this question must be sought in the prognoses on hand. It goes without saying that it will be particularly difficult this year to forecast developments with any accuracy, but it is only to be expected that all the experts are not all wrong all the time.

All the forecasts for future trends in the coming year agree on one point. 1970 will not be very bad, but at best average and at worst mediocre.

Soothsayers predict that the gross national product will increase by between 4.1 and 5 per cent net, that is to say allowing for price increases.

Wage and salary earners will profit most from economic growth. The predicted increase for gross salaries is between 10.8 per cent (the industrialists' estimate) and 13.5 per cent (the Economic Affairs Ministry says). No clairvoyant expects the cost of living to rise by more than three per cent.

Even if these forecasts are too optimistic "social symmetry" will improve in 1970. Industrialists too will have their slice of the cake – profits should rise although probably by only three to five per cent.

There is no certainty that these figures will come about. Revaluation set new criteria. Foreign currency reserves have vanished abroad to the tune of 20,000 million Marks since October. But there are no grounds for excessive pessimism.

But we must tell ourselves honestly that a fruitful year like 1969 with its prosperity explosion will not be part and parcel of this country's economy again in the foreseeable future.

(DIE ZEIT, 23 January 1970)

Mine's a kingsize filter - on the rocks!

Hannoversche Presse

On average everyone in this country sent 1,826 cigarettes up in smoke during 1969 according to recently published figures.

This figure constitutes an increase per capita of 70.2 per cent over 1959 when 64,700 million cigarettes were consumed.

During these ten years the filter cigarette has increased its share of the market from 60 to 84 per cent. This means that along with Switzerland the Federal Republic is the most filter-conscious country in the world.

Market research experts feel that in the next ten years a completely new feel for smoking will conquer people's fears of cigarette smoking. The United States is already producing cigarettes supposedly tasting of popcorn, strawberries or whisky!

The people whose job it is to send as much tobacco up in smoke as possible are expecting further novel developments in the production sector.

It is possible that the cigarette of the future will dispense with paper and be made entirely of products obtained from tobacco. Market researchers predict an increase in cigarette consumption between now and 1979 of over 40 per cent to a figure of 160,000 million.

Most of this increase is expected to be as a result of the fairer sex taking up the habit. In 1959 only 15 per cent of the female population smoked. By 1969 this had increased to 25 per cent. By 1979 it is expected that there will be a further growth to 35 per cent.

(Hannoversche Presse, 10 January 1970)

■ BUSINESS

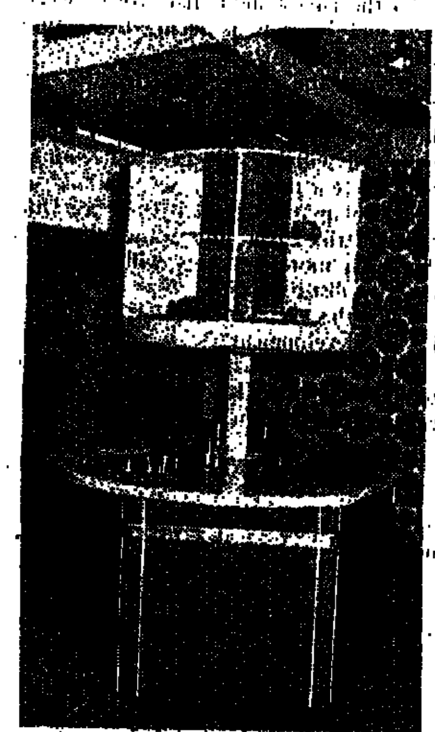
At Cologne furniture fair plastics are in

"Sensational" new developments were sought at this year's International Furniture Fair in Cologne but not found. But the Fair does show with exactitude the tendencies to be reckoned with in living styles of the future. This impression could be gained on a first walk through the fourteen exhibition halls in Cologne.

The first unmistakeable sign is that plastics have made the breakthrough into the furniture world. It is equally obvious that bright powerful striking colours are gaining in popularity for living-rooms, bedrooms and kitchens.

Another trend that is making a great impression is that for mobility and flexibility. Furniture is made lighter and much of it is provided with castors.

The house, home or flat of the future



A housewife's dream kitchen (Photo: Messe- und Ausstellungs-Ges.m.b.H. Köln)

will differ from the present day norm in that a lot of the stiffness and formality will vanish.

Tenants will be able to arrange a room how they want and change the arrangement at will.

The old fashioned bedroom will probably give way to a living, sleeping, study and relaxation room. In this respect there is a highly interesting development — a bed-sitting-room with a revolving "Wohnturm." This should set new standards for the future.

This is not the only area where there is great interest for special lighting effects. A new kind of living-room cupboard was exhibited with built-in lights. As the music plays different coloured-lights are shown to match the mood of the music and the listener.

It seems that as a general rule colour schemes are going to be vital in dining-rooms.

Wide ranges are offered in the spheres of individual pieces — telephone seats, and the like — and of tables and chairs in general. A round table consisting of six interchangeable segments and even a stereochair with the two speakers built into the arms.

There are innovations in the materials and styles of upholstered furniture. One natural development here is the extensive use being made of moulded laminated wood.

There is an unmistakeable tendency towards the rustic. One set of upholstered furniture called *Vita rustika* is a modern-day version of old oakwood rustic seats.

Soft leather pillows or linen cushions give a warm contrast to the starkness of the oakwork.

Individual pieces of upholstered furniture, settees for two, three and four people can be completed with the addition of symmetrical and asymmetrical tables and other pieces of furniture to complete the set.

Also on show were two pieces comprising modern upholstered furniture with a wooden base and various possibilities for adding and extending the scheme and removeable overlays of foam-rubber material. A new kind of upholstered suite was exhibited with single armchairs as the basic elements which could be pushed together and converted into a couch or used individually as easy chairs for television viewing. The cushions are interchangeable and can give the suit a modern antique or rustic character.

New forms and colours apply to the kitchens on show in Cologne as well. One exhibitor showed kitchen cupboards with built-in electrical equipment and cupboards which could be set into niches between high-level and low-level cupboards in fitted kitchens. And this exhibitor also offered a kitchen in kit form packed up in a cardboard box.

Where kitchens are concerned undoubtedly the German-French designer Luigi Colani's cannon-ball kitchen is the most spectacular. It is made of orange-coloured artificial materials and has a space station look. All equipment and work surfaces can be reached from a seat in the centre of the spherical kitchen with a diameter of eight feet approximately. Costs of developing this unsaleable kitchen were about 420,000 Marks.

The most important consideration at this Fair which attracted particularly keen interest from the trade, particularly with regard to the march of progress of artificial materials, is the way prices have moved in the furniture industry. Nothing is certain but manufacturers seem to be of the opinion that there will be a general price increase towards the end of spring of between three and five per cent.

Dealers blame this on increased prices for raw materials and higher wages. It was said in Cologne that the industry will absorb some of the burden of rising prices particularly as it carved out good trade figures during 1969.

(Handelsblatt, 22 January 1970)



An interior of the future shown at Cologne (Photo

A holiday scent at Hamburg boat show!

Icebreakers are out trying to keep waterways free for traffic, but recently there has been a refreshing promise of balmy summer days when sails will swell with wind and the icebreakers will be stored away.

The tenth Federal Republic international boatshow has just taken place in Hamburg. The exhibition has been its own mini-economic miracle!

Back in 1961 the show consisted of a mere 65 boats in one hall. This year there were more than 900 vessels and all sizes and kinds with hundreds of motors and equipment and accessories galore.

Nine exhibition buildings were needed with a total surface area of about 45,000 square yards.

Five hundred and ten boat building yards, and construction companies, dealers and equipment suppliers came from 25 nations in Europe and overseas, making the show one of the most important and extensive in the world. Many interested parties could not get a look-in at the show and will have to wait till 1971.

Every type of sailing craft that will be seen this coming summer near Miami, Teneriffe, St Tropez or Travemünde posed here, showing off its photogenic and "telegenic" lines.

It seems likely that the boom in private sailing, that has been building up over a number of years has not yet reached its highest point.

It is estimated that there are at present half a million spare-time cap'ns, ama[...] divers and other water rats in the Fed[...] Republic.

For these water enthusiasts the exhi[...]tion in Hamburg's *Planten un Blomen* [...] an ideal gauge of the amount of mo[...] they are likely to spend adding to [...] improving their equipment this sum[...] and what they are likely to get for w[...] they spend.

Every size of bank statement is s[...]cient to cover the cost of taking pa[...] this sport. The Hamburg exhibition sh[...]ed craft varying in price from 300 M[...] to six figure sums.

There is so much to choose from [...] the mind swims. One observation is [...] boats made of artificial materials [...] becoming more common and popular [...] the past few years fibreglass has mo[...] from a ten per cent share of the mar[...] to capture 75 per cent of new boats bu[...]

Man made materials are, however, m[...] common on the smaller vessels wher[...] wood, steel and aluminium remain fav[...]rites for the bigger classes.

Gimmicky boats are being built even [...] the smaller types. One notable exampl[...] the American *Glasshopper* made of fib[...]glass with a transparent keel which give[...] breathtaking view of underwater sce[...]

There is a trap door to allow sailors [...] dive through the bottom of the boat in[...] the sea.

For waterskiing enthusiasts a pilot bo[...] has been developed with drag tackle [...] for less than 1,000 Marks. This model [...] designed for a twenty horsepower mo[...]

On the subject of marine motors the[...] seems to be a similar development to [...] trend in car motors — the demand is [...] more power.

In other spheres speedy progress can [...] noted. One Dutch firm showed a materi[...] that replaces rotted wood simply. On[...] company from this country showed [...] kind of paint that can be used on a boa[...] outer surface with no undercoat. This w[...] save a great deal of labour.

Up-to-date sailing fashions call for [...] attention too. The well-dressed sai[...] will leave his old oilskins in the att[...] Today's modes are chic foam-rubb[...] suits, synthetic furs, practical knee leng[...] lace-up boots and smart life-jackets [...] ski-anorak style.

For those who want it is possible [...] choose a life-jacket in matching patte[...] to swimming-trunks. Colourful and a[...]tractive patterns are not the preserve o[...] fashionable landlubbers.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 23 January 19[...])



Sailing boats at Hamburg show waiting for th[...] lively breeze! (Photo: Marianne von der Lancke[...])

■ TECHNOLOGY

Hamburg's Post Office Tube

RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG

Head postmaster Georg Heck of Hamburg region is probably the only man with complete confidence in the large-scale pneumatic postal network he himself designed.

All over the country the Bundespost is busy discontinuing existing, smaller pneumatic postal services because the amount of post they carry does not warrant the expense.

Although cities everywhere have the same transport problems the Hamburg example of a large-scale pneumatic postal service has yet to be followed elsewhere.

Heck's system is to be adopted in Brussels but observers from many other countries have evidently not been fired with sufficient enthusiasm to follow suit.

In this country itself Hamburg's new pneumatic postal system is the most controversial project the Bundespost has on its books. It has been undergoing trials for nearly three years and has so far been a success.

Georg Heck is so convinced of the prospects of his invention that he has been known to clamber into a bomb, as the containers are called, and have himself shot along a section of the tube.

The bomb on rollers that conveys thousands of letters in next to no time is, he feels, the complete solution to the Bundespost's urban problems.

Heck started work on his pet project fifteen years ago. In order to test newly developed techniques a trial section of tube was built in 1961 between the railway sorting office and the postal cheque office.

The Bundespost has for some time been considering possibilities of complementing or replacing surface mail transport with some other system in towns where traffic is so congested as to hinder smooth running of the posts.

Hamburg's experimental postal tube is roughly a mile and a half long and eighteen inches in diameter. Strong metal containers are propelled along the massive tubes.

Each bomb holds 2,000 letters and delivers its cargo in two and a half to three minutes as opposed to the twenty minutes it used to take post office vans to get through during the rush hour.

Twenty-six bombs are in continual use. At peak periods in particular the ease with which the tube keeps mail on the move makes itself apparent. It can handle 300,000 letters an hour and one container can follow the other every 24 seconds, delivering its contents directly to the destination sorting office.

On completion of trials the line is to be extended to district office No. 36, a town-centre office at which more letters are handed in than at any other office excepting the main post office.

Not until trials on the new section are successfully concluded is a pneumatic postal link between head office and the air mail sorting office at Fuhlsbüttel airport to be constructed. Development costs will by then have amounted to three million Marks or so.

The predecessor of the world's first eighteen-inch postal tube was a 2.6-inch link between the telegraph office and the stock exchange in 1887. Hamburg's first pneumatic postal network was later extended to a total length of twenty miles and mainly used to convey telegrams.

In Hamburg as elsewhere the old pneumatic post was no longer felt to be worth the effort and expense and the service was discontinued at the end of last year.

Its big brother is now on the test bed. Post office specialists are doubtful whether the expense is justified on a system that is only of use over short, city-centre stretches.

Although it has so far proved a success and set up records for mail conveyance Hamburg's experimental postal tube remains the only one of its kind in this country.

Carl Schuster

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 17 January 1970)

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Computer operates railway junction

Seelze junction, near Hanover, is a cut above other railway shunting yards. It has its own computer and automatic signal box. The electronic brain works out shunting plans, which used to be made up by a railwayman who plodded round the yards to make sure which waggons were to roll where. It also does all the other paper work that used to occupy the time of a fair number of staff. The train driver on the shunt locomotive is now little more than a symbolic figure. His locomotive is controlled by the signalman in his box high up above the yards. Experimental automation at Seelze began in July 1967 and trials are due to be completed and evaluated by the Bundesbahn, German Federal Railways, in 1972. (Photo: H. Brunotte/Bundesbahndirektion Hannover)

How soon will traffic outstrip roads?

On average the number of motor vehicles on the roads will increase twice as fast as the mileage of roads to accommodate them between now and 1985. The number of vehicles registered is expected to increase by almost fifty per cent as against an expected 25-per-cent increase in road mileage available.

The increase in cities is likely to be only forty per cent for vehicles and 27 per cent for roads but in view of existing bottlenecks traffic conditions in cities will still probably be worse than the national average.

These alarming conclusions are made in a traffic study conducted by Deutsche Shell of Hamburg.

Forecasts are based on an increase in the number of private cars from 13.7 million this year to 19.9 million in 1985 and it is assumed that the average annual mileage will decrease slightly from 9,875 in 1970 to 8,750 in 1985.

The number of cars per thousand head of the population is expected to increase from 223.7 to 297. In other words the present figure of one car per 4.47 people will by 1985 be one to three and a third.

The surface area of road space, it is forecast, will increase from the present 945 to 1,145 square miles, increase rates varying according to category.

Trunk roads will increase from 127 to 193, state roads from 164 to 204, district roads from 131 to 164 and unclassified roads from 520 to 578 square miles.

According to the survey 300,000 million Marks is the least amount that must be invested in the road network between now and 1985. Further figures are provided to prove that by 1985 road traffic will in one form or another have footed its fair share of the bill. This revenue, it is concluded, ought to be spent entirely on road-building.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 January 1970)

Motorists versus wild life

"Please don't run us over!" a touching sign showing two hares and a pair of hedgehogs begs motorists in areas rich in wild life. Another shows a deer at full gallop and bears the legend "Game crossing."

These warnings appear to have little effect. Every year roughly 122,000 hares, 44,000 deer and any number of cats, hedgehogs, birds, pine martens and other small animals meet their death under the wheel of motor vehicles.

This is not to mention thousands of millions of insects, some of them out of the ordinary, that breathe their last on car windscreens every summer.

These are impressive figures and occasionally earn a mention in local papers — "Deer runs across main road, n die." Is it going too far to ask who gets in whose way? Was the main road there before the game crossing?

But of course, this is not the only approach. Year by year some forty motorists sustain fatal injuries in accidents involving wild life. More than 2,000 are injured, some of them seriously.

Is there no way of eliminating the danger? Alas, the situation is pretty hopeless. Deer soon grow accustomed to silver paper wound in spirals round roadside trees as a deterrent. Electric fences are not much good, either. Wild boars are said to get a kick from the shock.

Specially devised fences with a narrow mesh, the latest proposal, are not really the answer either. They are intended to close the road to all large animals — at a cost of 10,000 Marks a kilometre.

Yet the price is not the only dubious point. There are bound to be breaks in the fence at the junction with country roads and once animals have strayed on to the main road they will have a hard time finding their way back into the forest or what have you.

Last but not least, warnings have been issued that animals isolated on the left or right of the road could degenerate as a result of inbreeding.

All that remains is self-help, but here too there is no easy way out. Sounding the horn and flashing the headlight are generally of no use once a deer has decided to jump and swerving is dangerous and can be prosecuted in the event of further accidents being caused as a result.

The only answer is to aim at a head-on collision if the braking distance is too short. This can be the lesser evil even if the car is a write-off and neither the landowner nor the lessee are under obligation to pay for the damage.

A deer that has been run over may not be taken home; it must be reported to the nearest forestry office and handed over. After going through this rigmarole few motorists will still be mumbling about right of way.

The sole consolation, and a macabre one too, is that the problem will no longer arise when the last remaining stretches of countryside have been swallowed up by megalopolis.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 20 January 1970)

OUR WORLD

Policewomen gain in importance in crime detection

WELT am SONNTAG
AKTUELLE SONNTAGSZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

In North Rhine-Westphalia the weaker sex is soon to strengthen the force of the police force. Policewomen, who until now have had to deal mainly with interrogating children, young people and other women, will in future join their male counterparts in hunting con men, sex criminals, thieves and murderers.

Up till now the same restrictions have been applied to policewomen in every Federal state.

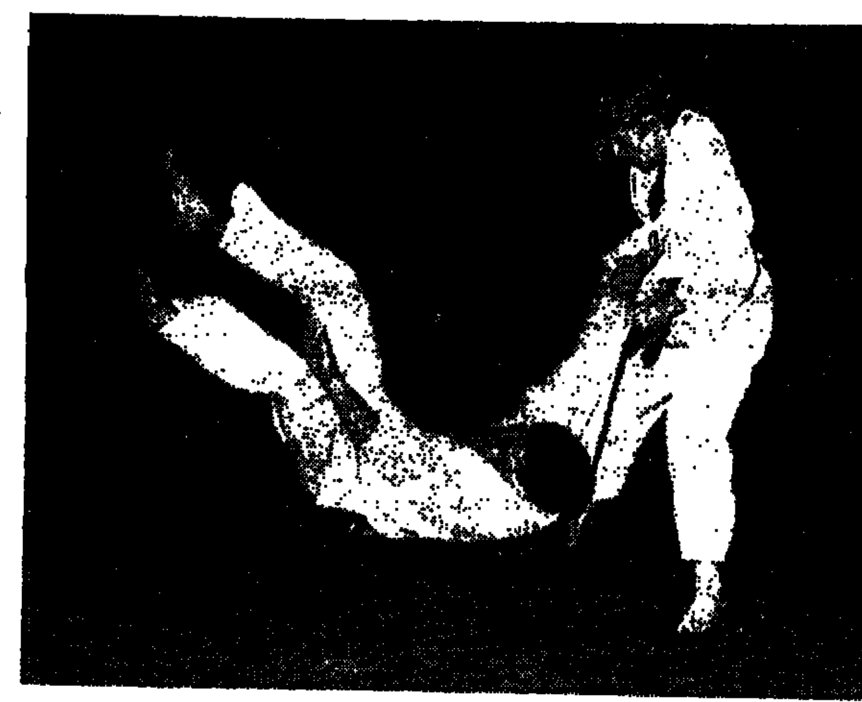
But now the young women in North Rhine-Westphalia will learn to use pistols and defend themselves with karate. Minister of the Interior Willi Weyer said: "There is no basic reason why policewomen should not be given the same duties as the men."

This modern thinking on the part of the crime squad is not a haphazard affair. While there are enough policewomen to go around and sufficient new recruits joining the force to cover requirements in the next few years the situation is different with regard to policemen and staff shortages are expected.

Added to this it must be taken into consideration that many female recruits do not want their career to be centred round absconders, young drunks, parents who have beaten their children and street walkers. They feel they have a right to join the crime squad.

The Ministry of the Interior in the Federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia, came to the conclusion that it had to date underestimated policewomen and given them tasks which virtually relegated them to the role of overseers. The crime squad has no duties which could be considered the exclusive preserve of either sex. In fact the most hard-boiled rough-neck will probably respond more favourably to an attractive woman than a hard-bitten policeman.

Heide Planas, 28, is a member of the first group of nine women who are now being trained in Düsseldorf to join the former male preserve. She has fulfilled one of the qualifications for obtaining this post in that she has learned a profession. But she said: "Working as a technical assistant and translator bored me stiff."



Policewomen are given extensive training in judo and karate

(Photo: Nordbild)

The "hard boys" have something new to contend with. One of them moaned to the crime squad who had caught him: "We could have got away from you lot easily, but who would have thought that a pretty dolly like that worked with the cops."

A different kind of woman is now entering the police crime squad. Whereas the maternal, protective kind of woman wants to perform the traditional duties in the women's police there is an undeniable quota of tough, clever women who know how to take care of themselves joining up for criminal investigation work.

One official at the crime department of the Ministry of the Interior enthusiastically said: "These girls cut as good a figure in a bikini as they do in evening dress at the bar of the plushest hotel."

Is this profession too tough for women? Chief Commissioner Schulz-Isenbeck in Düsseldorf says: "A doctor's assistant or a nurse sees far more corpses and blood than a policewoman."

Is it likely that a policewoman would be scared of yobs who might well take no notice of a woman trying to arrest them? Heide Planas says confidently: "We are given a good basic training in self-defence." Where danger threatens all police work in teams. This is a rule which applies to men as well.

For all eventualities women police are taught how to use firearms. It is not yet certain where their service pistols are to be carried. For want of regulations most women have decided to carry their pistols in their handbags.

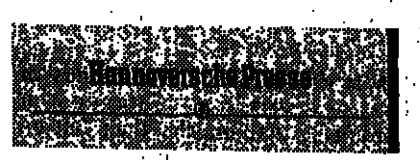
More applications have been received from women at the police commissioner's office than places available. But recruitment of women is to be substantially extended.

The minimum age for joining is at present 21, but it will soon be lowered to 18. Training lasts three years. Starting pay for a police officer after training is between 600 and 700 Marks.

(WELT am SONNTAG, 18 January 1970)

Gypsies plan to get themselves organised

INTERNAL DISAGREEMENTS MUST BE RESOLVED



A delegation, three or four strong, representing Federal Republic gypsies (romanies who are citizens of this country) is to go to Bonn and have talks with the government about the social position of their people.

The initial moves for this decision were made by the Hamburg gypsy, Karway, who presented himself to President Gustav Heinemann last October as spokesman of this country's gypsies.

At the time this caused controversy among the gypsies themselves, who complained that Karway himself was not a German and that no one had authorised him to speak on the gypsies' behalf in Bonn.

At the beginning of November there was a meeting in Hildesheim of gypsies who were known beyond the border of their own territories. They decided to hold a kind of population census among the romanies in this country. The idea was to set up in each city two committees of resident gypsies and those who were travelling through to create a kind of gypsy parliament.

The early winter impeded this plan. Only in the north of this country was it possible for some of the gypsies to organise themselves before winter fell, according to Paul Fahrenholz, one of the pioneers at Hildesheim.

In November there was a meeting 600 or 700 strong in Minden, representing families with an average of five children. They accepted unanimously the decisions taken in Hildesheim.

Meantime Karway had promised that he would not speak up any more as a representative of Federal Republic gypsies. Paul Fahrenholz said that he had been spoken to and seen the light.

In May 1968 Karway set up an international travellers' law commission to represent romanies all over the world and he sent reports to the Council of Europe and the United Nations without any objections being raised.

According to Fahrenholz the gypsies' main grievance is that Karway's report to the UNO lowers the international status of the travellers to virtually that of political refugees.

Fahrenholz who belongs to the Sinti branch of the gypsies said: "Karway can do this if he likes for the Romi, but not us. We are Federal Republic citizens and don't want to be considered 'international'."

As a matter of fact there are more gypsies in the South of this country than the North. There are great concentrations in Ulm, Freiburg and Kaiserslautern. However the nerve centre of this country's romany population is to be Hanover.

(Hannoversche Presse, 20 January 1970)

NEWS IN BRIE

Meal deal

The customer at the window seat an hors d'oeuvre, soup, a filet and salad. He calls the waitress, five-Mark note on the table, takes his and coat and leaves.

The waitress pulls a face but no stops the man whose four courses were worth a good five Marks.

The thrifty customer was eating "Bootshaus Flörsheim" and was allow to pay what he considered the value of meal.

Needless to say Berliner Günter Bo would soon have to close his restaurant all his customers acted this way.

But the balance sheet for the first of January suggests that Boell who nine other eating places had a good Of course there are customers who good meal and only pay a coup Marks but most are prepared to pay for their food than it actually costs.

If the present success continues intends to convert some of his oth houses to the new system. But there another side to the picture. If, when comes to do the accounts, Boell fi that he has made a loss then the m in the boathouse on the banks of Rhine will have a column of prices add to it. Boell does not want to finance himself.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 January 19

Dead sentence

A series of strange circumstances a unique legal event in Bremen court there sentenced a former pol official to ten months imprisonment a ordered him to be taken to an institut for curing alcoholics – but the man w already dead.

No one in the court realised that had been dead for six days as senten was passed.

The dock was empty since the m had been given permission to rema outside the court during the last day the trial. The court supposed that accused, on trial for fraud, was as drinking at a local pub.

On the first day of the proceeding prosecuting council had to go and bri the man from a bar. Defence coun asked for lenciency, not knowing that client was already buried.

Members of the family had thought to inform the court or prosecuting council of his death.

In these circumstances it was possible for the trial to be closed, now the judge will take no further actio He is hoping, however, that the man's family will ask for the proceedings to be resumed. Then the court would empowered to quash the charge.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 15 January 19

Old friend

Hans-Jochen Vogel, the mayor of Mu nich, has, with the help of a sho maker, used the same briefcase for past thirty years.

Herr Vogel has had the briefcase du ing the whole course of his career, fro high shool, as a coucillor until he becam mayor of Munich.

The mayor estimates that he has car ried something like ten tons of paper the briefcase in the course of the years.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 15 January 197

SPORT

Tempers run hot on the ice rink

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Ice hockey in this country is well on the way to ruining its already dubious reputation. Earthy Bavarian oaths are exchanged and an atmosphere of violence prevails.

A sport is out of joint. Violence has escalated, teamwork has developed into gang warfare. The law of the jungle is in force, fisticuffs appear to be above board. Has this seasons's Federal league ice hockey reverted to the Middle Ages?

There is no need to dramatise, none to gloss matters over either. Incidents have occured that make the anxiety expressed by Jozef Capla of Czechoslovakia and Augsburg seem warranted A brief selection of injuries and fouls this season speaks for itself.

Jozef Capla sustained a painful contusion of the meniscus. His fellow-Augsburger Kink had to retire from the encounter with Düsseldorf after the first third because of pain and goalkeeper Merkle played on despite a ruptured groin.

Füssen's ace goal-scorer Kuhn had to be taken to hospital in Bad Nauheim with a flesh wound. In the fixture between Augsburg and Landshut Hejtmanek of Landshut, another Czech professional, clubbed Waitl, a German international, in the face with his stick three minutes before the end of the game.

Riedmeier of Bad Tölz fouled Weide of Krefeld so badly that he was gravely concussed. Glaser of Landshut trod on Werdermann of Düsseldorf's neck with his skate. He was banned for three months but appealed and was put on probation instead by senior referee Zeller, also of Landshut. The worst incidents happen in Landshut. "It's absolute murder playing there," says Capla. The dirtiest match so far this season was the return fixture between championship prospects Landshut and Riessersee on 23 December. The fuse had been set in Garmisch on 18 October. Golanka, Slovak star in Riessersee, announced before the game: "If I get my hands on Hejtmanek I'll knock his block off." Czech Hejtmanek countered: "It's going to be a gory Christmas in Landshut."

The atmosphere was poisoned, emotions has reached fever pitch. Only a pretext was needed. In the final stages of the game Hejtmanek fouled Golanka as forecast. The doctors diagnosed a smashed shoulder joint and torn cartilages.

An operation proved necessary. Golanka spent eight days in hospital and will be on the sick list until March.

After this escapade Alois Schloder of Landshut strolled over to the visitors' bench to "wish the bastards a Merry Christmas." Riessersee's coach, Hans Rumpf, was so outraged that he called Hejtmanek a "Czech thug," which cost him a 200-Mark fine. "Got him at last," Hejtmanek proudly noted afterwards, meaning of course Golanka.

Riessersee have filed civil proceedings against Hejtmanek for deliberate bodily harm but the ice hockey association have refused to allow the club to go to court. "We refused for reasons of principle," says Walter Hussmann, general secretary of the association. "We have rules and regulations by which to abide and when all is said and done the association has bodies set up specially to deal with cases like this."

Riessersee know just what they want. Golonka is a favourite with the spectators, their best player, an attraction. Three to five hundred people more come to every fixture on his account. His injury will, they reckon, cost the club 20,000 Marks in gate-money.

Negotiations in Landshut are no longer necessary, however. Mediation moves initiated by Ferdinand Baumer, chairman of the Bavarian association, have met with success. Prior to the match at Bad Tölz between Bad Tölz and Landshut board members of both clubs reached agreement.

Deputy chairman Fabricius of Riessersee, Golonka's employer, made Landshut an offer that was accepted. Riessersee and Landshut are to play a friendly in Garmisch, Riessersee is to forgo financial claims and Hejtmanek is not to be picked for the final.

Rumour has it that Hejtmanek and trainer Gut of Landshut have been recalled by the Czech association for spoiling the reputation of Czech ice hockey abroad. Chairman Gabriel of Landshut travelled to Prague. "It will hardly have been a joy ride," Fabricius comented.



A punch up on the ice

(Photo: Horstmüller)

"It really is a pity," Jozef Capla notes, "that a team that play as well as Landshut can play so extremely roughly – dirtily, we would say in Czechoslovakia."

Capla adds a number of reasons for the roughness. "There are too few good players in the Federal league. Some cannot skate, others cannot brake. On many occasions they make fools of themselves in front of the public. Roughness is designed to compensate for their inferiority as players. I beat the opponents by using my head."

What is to be done? "The association," Fabricius says, "ought to take more rigorous, energetic measures. Draconian fines may not be a panacea but they could prove a deterrent. At the end of the season there ought also to be a fairness cup awarded to the team with the fewest penalties awarded against it along with, say, 10,000 Marks prize money.

"The laws must be interpreted more strictly. One cause of accidents is without a doubt that bodychecking is allowed all over the rink. Players who have committed two serious fouls should be banned for the remainder of the season."

Ice hockey is show business, entertainment. Where else would the 8,000 crowds in Augsburg and the 6,000 crowds in Landshut go if there were no ice hockey, Capla asks.

Old hatreds come back to life. Matches become contest between Upper and Lower Bavaria; Bavaria and Prussia. The crowds egg players on, feelings of aggression well up and are transferred from the terraces to the pitch.

Force provokes force. Extreme concentration followed by short breaks breeds stress. In no other sporting discipline is energy set loose so abruptly, in none is the game so marked by the mental outlook. An easy-going athlete can hardly be visualised as a successful ice hockey player.

Phlegmatic types become choleric on ice. In man-to-man combat the feeling of being fairly well padded is important.

Peter Bauer, coach of the Canadian Olympic team, indulged in a little behaviour research once when asked how tough his team was. "When they take off their padding and put down their sticks you have no idea how soft they are", he wryly noted.

Thomas Mayerle

(DIE WELT, 22 January 1970)

Hockey on a par with India

If more proof were needed that the striking successes of this country's touring hockey team in India are more than coincidence, the 1-1 against India on the final day of the tour provides it.

It was a repetition of the game drawn against India in Bombay and underlined this country's success against what virtually amounted to worldchampionship ranking opponents. Only Pakistan was missing.

How did the touring side manage it? Without much hue and cry, without training centres, generous expenses and the acclaim of the general public they play their regular fixtures on a Sunday morning and still keep up with the world's best.

One is tempted to give them all ice skates the moment they get back and enter them for the world ice hockey championships. More's the pity that this is mere wishful thinking!

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 January 1970)

Czech ice hockey stars recalled

Ice hockey in this country has been dealt a surprise blow by Prague. At the end of the present season 22 Czech players and trainers are to be refused permission to renew their contracts here.

The clubs affected have in many cases been thunderstruck. Ernst Gabriel, chairman of Landshut Ice Hockey Association, noted that Josef Golonka of Riessersee, for instance, would probably be unable to fulfil the terms of his three-year contract with the Bavarian club.

Well-known Czech stars who are due to return home at the end of the current season include trainers Horsky and Potsch of Süsseldorf, Svojse of Bad Nauheim, trainers Vystejn and Karas of Krefeld, Gut and Hejtmanek of Landshut, Olejnik and Berkits of Bad Tölz, Bouzek of Füssen and Capla of Augsburg.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 22 January 1970)

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Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft. 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.60
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30 —
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaradua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.60
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 6.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d